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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

1/

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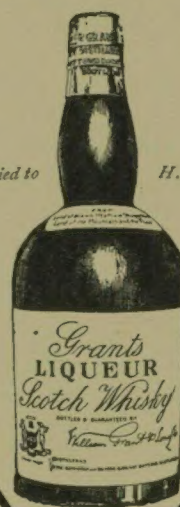
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Pa weighed sixteen stone
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keep in the warmth and
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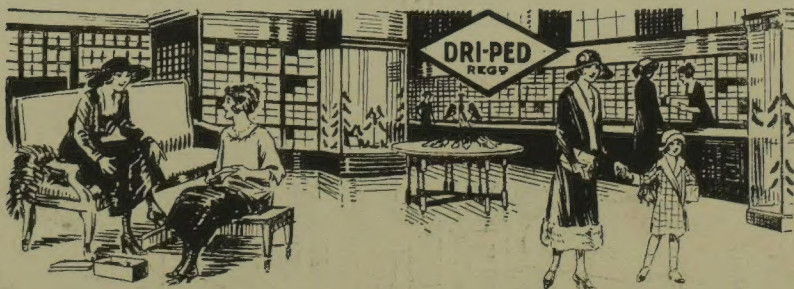


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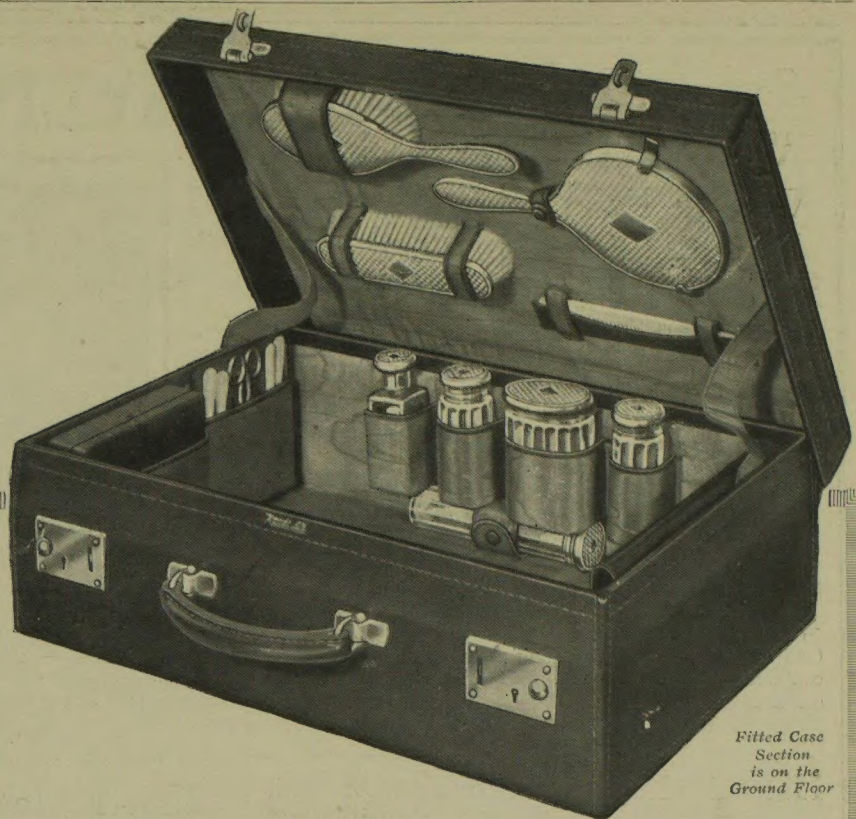
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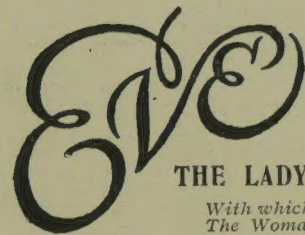
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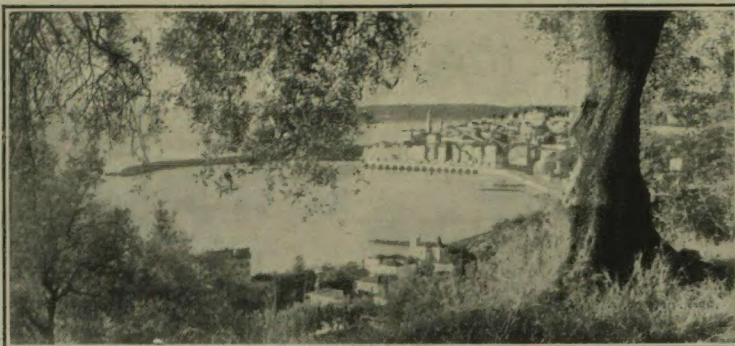
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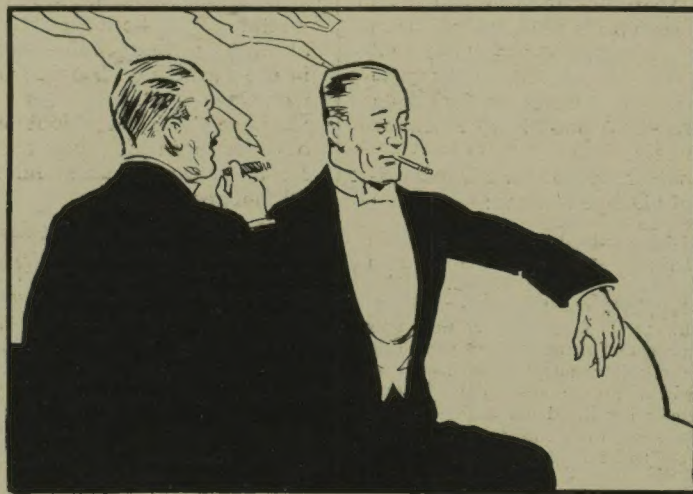
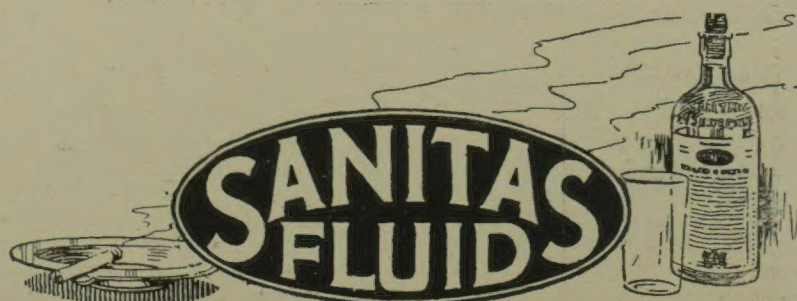
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1924.

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THE DOCK STRIKE: MR. ERNEST BEVIN, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION; MR. BEN TILLET, M.P., MR. JAMES SEXTON, M.P., AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEN, AT THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Mr. Sexton, National Supervisor of the Docks Section of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is on the left of the photograph; then come Mr. Ben Tillett, Secretary of the Political and International Department of the same union; and Mr. Bevin (standing). The group was taken during one of the abortive "peace" conferences held at the Ministry of Labour at the invitation of Mr. Tom Shaw. The attitude of the men throughout was expressed by Mr. Ben Tillett when he said: "The demand for 2s. is the irreducible minimum." Mr. Bevin is responsible for the remarkable assertion: "There is some authority, apparently, outside of

the shipping and transport industry altogether, that they (the masters) appear to have to consult—some power which is in the background, which is making this just claim of the dockers the butt of a political and economic policy." On Sunday, February 17, he signed the "National Strike Committee Bulletin," which said: "Reports from all districts to hand, splendid. Men determined everywhere. Decision of delegate conference has been honoured at all ports. . . . We instruct local strike committees that requests for permits must be declined. . . . Stand determinedly by national position."—[PHOTOGRAPH BY PHOTOPRESS.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

MACAULAY said, in the midsummer of Victorian optimism, that no doubt a mediæval school-man would never have consented to leave the making of syllogisms for the making of gunpowder. The extraordinary thing is that Macaulay was quite innocent and sincere. He really did think gunpowder more valuable than syllogisms. He really did think that so long as men went on making gunpowder, or making money by making gunpowder, the question of how the gunpowder was used, of where it blew up, of what it blew up; of whether it blew everything up, might be left to adjust itself by the laws of supply and demand. How strange of the mediæval school-man to suppose that reason might actually come before gunpowder and control gunpowder! For syllogisms are simply reason. The result of doing without reason has certainly been a large expansion and explosion of gunpowder; which ended in poison gas.

Among those who have the sense to see this already is Mr. H. G. Wells. If I say he has tired of his toys, the aeroplane or the wireless station, I do not mean to impute mere childishness. For it is exactly when these things are seen as toys that they are seen as truths. Anyhow, Mr. Wells has recently and rather dramatically dropped his toys of electricity and engineering, and declared that all will be useless unless we turn our more serious attention to the mind itself. But he seems curiously certain that we shall. At the end of his article in the *Strand Magazine*, he makes a very positive and dogmatic and rather extraordinary prophecy. He distinctly says that if he were to return to this earth in five hundred years, he is not sure that he would find much more vast material progress, but he is quite sure that he would find much more moral progress; indeed, something that approaches to moral perfection. He talks as if there would not only be no more wars, but apparently no more quarrels. There would not only be no more bad systems of education, but apparently no more failures of education; no more of the sort of people whom even good education sometimes fails to educate. And all this would come, according to Mr. Wells, because the world will decide to study psychology rather than physiology or physics or electricity. What the psychology will be, or how it will thus alter the nature of man, cannot as yet be explained. I suppose it is not yet discovered.

The first fact to note about this, of course, is that it is contradicted by all history so far. It is quite certain that a man in the past, revisiting the world at intervals of five hundred years, would very often have found startling changes in machinery without any fundamental change in morality. He would not have always found, of course, that the world had progressed, even in machinery. A man leaving the earth in the third century to return in the eighth century would leave a civilised world to return to a relatively barbarous world. But a man departing in the eighth century and returning in the thirteenth century would find himself at the very height of an even higher civilisation. He would find, for instance, the one material achievement of man, in the middle of history, that was really and truly original. It was what we call Gothic. There had really never been anything in the least like it before. In the science of architecture it was an entirely new discovery in engineering and the use of natural forces. In the art of architecture it was an entirely new and as yet nameless vision of beauty and mystery; its spires piercing strange heavens of the spirit; its windows opening as if in secret places of the heart; it

was the mysticism that is in man made manifest in stone.

Well, in a change like that, it is doubtless true that a certain uplifting of moral and mental things went with, and were the cause of, the material wave. But even in a revolution like that, which was quite clearly moral before it was material, it is not true to say that it made so much moral difference as all that. It did not even begin to modify the difference between a good man and a bad one. King Alfred could be at his best in the worst time of the Dark Ages. King John could be at his worst in the best time of the Middle Ages. Mr. Wells thinks psychology is more

If the wheel does not go round, whether it be a wheel in the brain or in the body, it can only be because the proper conditions and compulsions do not come from outside.

In short, what is the matter with all this materialism is that it treats humanity as a passive thing. It does literally doctor a man in the sense of treating him as a *patient*. He is none the less a patient because he is what is called a mental case. He is none the less a patient because what is passive is not merely his body but his soul. In either case the patient is conceived as passive like a plant to be watered; not active like an animal to be fought or attracted or tamed. But if the psychologists try these tricks upon free men, they will find they have made a miscalculation; they have made the supreme miscalculation of supposing that they can calculate. They will find that there is a certain sort of patient who is not quite so patient.

The error is in always treating the soul as a product and never treating it as an origin. And the fallacy of it is a highly practical fallacy. You cannot get behind morality, because morality is needed to begin with, even to get behind anything. The will is an origin; and it is an origin of scientific actions as much as of any other actions. Mr. Wells will say: "Men will be trained to do their duty when psychology has been properly studied." The answer is: "Men who refuse to do their duty will not study psychology properly, or do anything else properly." The psychologist argues that if only we could completely study the mind, we might find the springs of the conscience. The answer is that a man must already have started the springs of the conscience, before he can completely devote himself to social service by completing studying the mind. A science in which there is no prejudice, no pretension, no quackery, no jealousy, no fakes or frauds, would not be the necessary preliminary to a perfect morality for men. It would be a proof that the morality of men was already perfect. At present we know that men, including men of science, are not morally perfect; and therefore we know that science need not be intellectually perfect.

So long as industry and independence and good faith and good temper are necessary to scientific truth, we shall know that scamping and sycophancy and humbug and spiteful vanity can prevent scientific statements from being true. And a good many people are already more awake to this fact than Mr. Wells may perhaps realise. We are always being asked to accept this or that as science; but we already know that it is as easy to tell lies in scientific language as in literary language. And most of us know that the danger is already present in the

very thing Mr. Wells invokes; the new study of Psycho-Analysis. For one man who adopts it to help mankind, there may be three who adopt it to make money anyhow, and three more who adopt it as a sexual anarchy allowing them to do anything, and three more who only take it up as another new stick to beat the old dog of Christian doctrine. It was hard enough to believe that all physicists or physiologists were not only infallible but impeccable. It will be harder to persuade the world that anybody who chooses to open an office or a school, and take fees for talking about a new mental science, has thereby cleared himself of all suspicion of being a quack. It is no good telling us that science will give us a world of honest men. It would need a world of honest men for science to be run honestly.



THE DOCK STRIKE: MR. F. C. ALLEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PORT LABOUR EMPLOYERS.

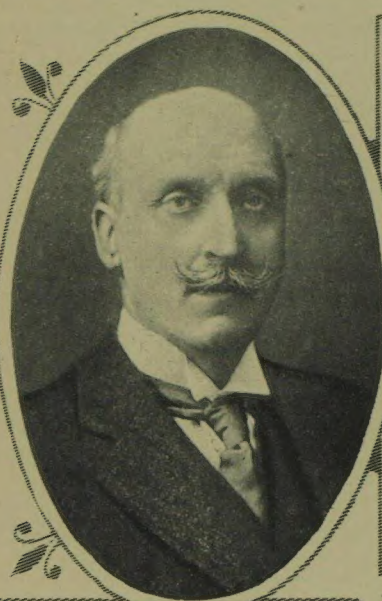
During the Docks dispute, which culminated in the strike which began at noon on Saturday, Feb. 16, representatives of both the men and the employers visited the Ministry of Labour on several occasions. After the breakdown of negotiations, Mr. Allen said: "The employers, when the demand was first put forward, said that they could not concede 2s., but they have made a definite offer of 1s. advance at once, the other 1s. to be referred to arbitration; and, further, they expressed a whole-hearted desire to deal with the question of maintenance. The terms have been bluntly rejected by the unions without any compromise or offer being put forward on the part of the men. It will thus be seen that all the movements for peace came from the employers."—[Photograph by C.N.]

likely to do it than religion. But I think it is much less likely; because it is in itself a much less rousing and revolutionary thing.

The true meaning of all this talk of psychology is simply this; that those who have failed to improve men by a mechanical method are still trying to improve them in a mechanical spirit. They still think of morality as if it were machinery. It never occurs to them to appeal to will; even when they appeal to mind they always treat mind as if it were matter. They always think that if we could do something to mind—dissect it or doctor it or extract something out of it, or pour something into it—it would respond mechanically as matter responds mechanically. They no more expect a will to choose whether it will do right than a wheel to choose whether it will go round.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOS. BY ALFRED ELLIS, LAFAYETTE, JAMES'S PRESS AGENCY, ELLIOTT AND FRY, RUSSELL, UNDERWOOD, SPOT AND GENERAL, HUTCHINSON AND RUSSELL. THAT OF PROF. AND MRS. NEWBERRY A "TIMES" WORLD COPYRIGHT PHOTO. BY MR. HARRY BURTON, OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK, EXPEDITION; LENT BY COURTESY OF THE TRUSTEES AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE EGYPTIAN DEPT.



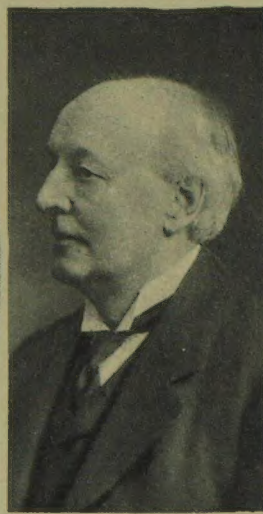
MUSICAL-COMEDY COMPOSER AND CRITIC: THE LATE MR. LIONEL MONCKTON.



ORGANISER OF THE ULSTER VOLUNTEERS: THE LATE BRIG.-GEN. SIR W. HACKETT PAIN.



AN AVIATION PIONEER KILLED IN A CRASH: THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. J. L. TRAVERS.



JUDGE ADVOCATE OF THE FLEET SINCE 1904: THE LATE SIR R. B. DYKE ACLAND, K.C.



APPOINTED STANDING COUNSEL TO THE WOMEN'S UNIONIST BODY: MRS. H. NORMANTON.



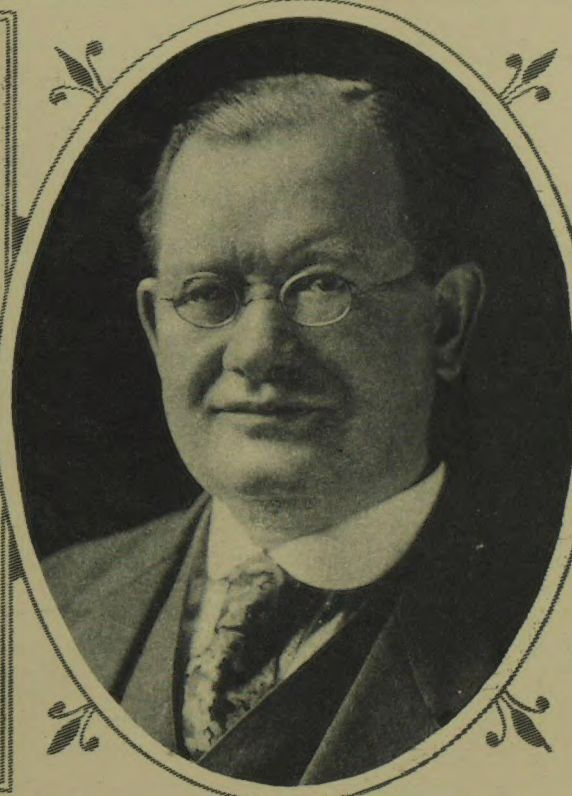
ENDANGERED BY THE CLOSING OF TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB AND THE LABORATORY: THE KING'S PALL—HERE SEEN BEING SPREAD OUT BY PROFESSOR NEWBERRY (WHO SIGNED A LETTER OF PROTEST), AND HIS WIFE (ENTRUSTED WITH THE REPAIR OF THE PALL), BOTH OF WHOM HAVE REMOVED THEIR SHOES.



APPOINTED DEAN OF CANTERBURY: THE REV. G. K. A. BELL, M.A., CHAPLAIN TO THE ARCHBISHOP.



THE SECRETARY OF THE U.S. NAVY WHO RECENTLY RESIGNED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NAVAL OIL LEASES CONTROVERSY: MR. EDWIN DENBY.



THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, WHOSE SUPPORT OF THE POPLAR GUARDIANS HAS CAUSED ANXIETY TO RATEPAYERS: MR. J. WHEATLEY, M.P.

Mr. Lionel Monckton was the husband of Miss Gertie Millar, who appeared in many of his works at the Gaiety Theatre.—General Hackett Pain organised the Ulster Volunteers before the War, and during it raised and commanded a brigade of the Ulster Division.—Lieut.-Col. Travers, killed in an aeroplane crash at Croydon on February 14, took up aeronautics in 1910.—Sir R. B. Dyke Acland became Judge Advocate of the Fleet in 1904. He had been Recorder of Oxford.—Mrs. Helena Normanton, the first British woman barrister, has been appointed honorary Standing Counsel to the Women's Unionist Organisation.—Mrs. Newberry, who undertook to repair Tutankhamen's palls, is Vice-President of the Embroiderers' Guild, and wife of Professor Percy E. Newberry. The

safety of the palls was imperilled by the closing of the tomb and laboratory, as it was left lying in the open insufficiently protected and only partially treated with preservatives. Professor Newberry joined in a letter of protest to M. Pierre Lacau, Director-General of Antiquities to the Egyptian Government.—The Rev. G. K. A. Bell, M.A., has been resident chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth since 1914.—The resignation of Mr. Edwin Denby, Secretary to the United States Navy, was announced on February 18.—Mr. J. Wheatley rescinded the Mond scale of outdoor relief prescribed for the Poplar Guardians in 1922. Mr. Asquith strongly criticised the step, and a Liberal motion described it as "calculated to encourage illegality and extravagance."

DOCK STRIKE SCENES IN LONDON AND LIVERPOOL:

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAFAYETTE, L.N.A., PHOTOPRESS, BARRATT'S,



A TYPICAL INCIDENT DURING THE STRIKE IN LONDON: PICKETS OF STRIKERS STOPPING A VAN AS IT WAS LEAVING THE EAST INDIA DOCKS.



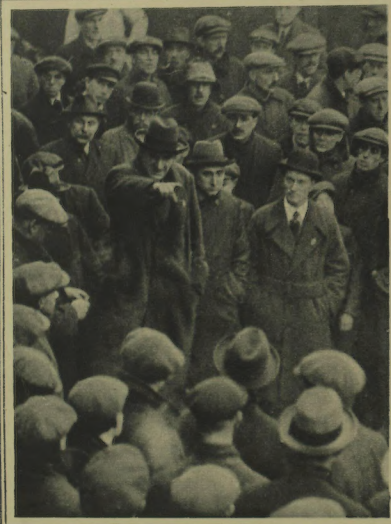
ORGANISED BY LONDON STRIKERS TO KEEP TOUCH BETWEEN PICKETS AND REINFORCE WEAK OUTPOSTS: A FLYING SQUAD OF CYCLISTS, WEARING THEIR BADGES.



VOLUNTEERS REPLACE STRIKERS AT LIVERPOOL: COMPANY OFFICIALS AND CLERKS UNLOADING PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE TRANSFERRED FROM A CUNARD LINER TO A TENDER.



CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE DOCK WAGES DISPUTE: MR. HOLMAN GREGORY, K.C.



SECRETARY OF THE STEVEDORES' UNION ("BLUE CARD" MEN), WHOSE MEMBERS CONTINUED WORK: MR. DAVE HUNTER SPEAKING OUTSIDE THE ALBERT DOCKS.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., described to the House of Commons on February 18 the efforts he had made to bring about a settlement of the dock wages dispute between the dockers and the employers. These efforts having failed, he announced that he had decided to appoint a Court of Inquiry, under Part II. of the Industrial Courts Act, to inquire into and report on the dispute. Mr. Shaw also stated that, apart from this, every facility existed for a resumption of negotiations, and that he was keeping in touch with both parties, who were willing to attend a joint meeting if he found it advisable to call one. The Court of Inquiry consisted of Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C. (chairman), Mr. H. Boothman, J.P., and Sir Andrew Duncan, with Mr. G. H. Ince, of the Ministry of Labour, as secretary. Mr. Holman Gregory is a well-known barrister and former M.P. interested in industrial questions.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND A COURT OF INQUIRY.

TOPICAL, CENTRAL PRESS, AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



READING THE EMPLOYERS' NOTICE OFFERING A SHILLING INCREASE IN WAGES AND ARBITRATION ON THE FURTHER SHILLING DEMANDED: STRIKERS AT ST. KATHERINE'S DOCK, LONDON.



"BLUE CARD" MEN (STEVEDORES' UNION) REMAIN AT WORK: BRINGING BARRELS OF NOVA SCOTIA APPLES FROM SHIP TO LORRY AT THE SURREY COMMERCIAL DOCKS.



LONDON DOCK LABOURERS DRAWING STRIKE PAY: WAITING THEIR TURN AT THE TABLE—AN INCIDENT AT THE SURREY DOCKS.



THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, WHO APPOINTED THE COURT OF INQUIRY INTO THE DOCK DISPUTE: MR. TOM SHAW, M.P.



TYPES OF LONDON DOCKERS: A PICKET PERSUADING A "BLUE CARD" (STEVEDORES' UNION) MAN TO JOIN THE "WHITE CARD" (TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION).

In 1920 he presided over a Committee which inquired into the system of compensation for injuries to workmen. Mr. Boothman is on the Council of the Trades Union Congress, and is Secretary of the Association of Operative Cotton-Spinners. Sir Andrew Duncan is Vice-President of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, and was Coal Controller in 1919-20. Mr. Ernest Evin, the strikers' leader, stated that they could not pledge themselves in advance to accept the decisions of the Court of Inquiry. The Stevedores' Union ("blue card" men) did not for the most part join in the strike with the Transport Workers' Union ("white card" men), when it began. At Liverpool on February 18 the Cunarder "Tyrrhenia" and the White Star liner "Doric" arrived from New York. They did not come to the landing-stage, but large tenders, manned by volunteer crews, went out and brought ashore the passengers' baggage.

AT HOME AND ABROAD: ERITH GIRL VICTIMS; PIRMASENS; THE PRINCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY G.P.U., C.N., BENNINGHOVEN, AND I.E.



KILLED IN THE EXPLOSION AT SLADES GREEN: MISS ALICE CRADDOCK.



ONE OF TWELVE GIRLS KILLED IN THE EXPLOSION: MISS ETHEL PULLEN.



KILLED ON HER FIRST DAY AT THE SLADES GREEN WORKS: MISS GLADYS HERBERT.



KILLED, WITH ELEVEN OTHER GIRLS, IN THE EXPLOSION: MISS STELLA HUNTLEY.



KILLED IN THE SLADES GREEN EXPLOSION: MISS DORIS STURDEVANT.



INCLUDING FIVE MORE OF THE TWELVE GIRLS KILLED: A GROUP AT THE SLADES GREEN FILLING FACTORY.



AFTER THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND FIRE AT THE SLADES GREEN FILLING FACTORY NEAR ERITH, WHERE TWELVE GIRLS AND ONE MAN WERE KILLED: PART OF THE WRECKED BUILDING, AND OTHER SHEDS.



WHERE 40 SEPARATISTS WERE BESIEGED BY THE TOWNSFOLK, DRIVEN OUT BY FIRE, AND KILLED OR WOUNDED BY HATCHETS AND CUDGELS: THE BEZIRKSAMT (STATE OFFICES) AT PIRMASENS.

A terrible disaster took place on February 18 at the Slades Green Filling Factory of Messrs. W. V. Gilbert and Co., beside the Thames between Erith and Dartford. In the room where the explosion occurred 18 girls and the foreman, Edward Jones, were engaged in breaking down Verrey lights. Of these 11 girls and the foreman were killed on the spot, and another girl, Miss Edna Allen, died later in the hospital. Five of the girls killed appear in the above group—namely, Miss Polly Smith (second from left, back row), Miss Edith Lamb (extreme right), Miss Irene Turtle (seated, on right in middle row), Miss Edith Dalton (on left in middle row), and Miss Alice Sweeney (on right, in front row). The other girl killed (whose portrait does not appear) was Miss Alice Harvey.—At Pirmasens,



THE PRINCE OF WALES' FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE SINCE HIS ACCIDENT: GREETING THE OXFORD "SOCCER" TEAM, BEFORE THEIR CHARITY MATCH WITH TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR IN AID OF A HOSPITAL.

masens, in the Palatinate, the inhabitants besieged the Separatist Commissar, named Schwaab, and some forty supporters, in the Bezirksamt, or State offices, on February 12, and, after losing several killed by Separatist rifles, set fire to the building. When the garrison came out, 15 were killed with hatchets and cudgels. The casualties also included 5 townsmen killed, and 30 people (of whom 10 were Separatists) severely wounded. The French troops in the town remained inactive.—The Prince of Wales, with his right arm in a sling as a result of his recent riding accident, watched the football match between Tottenham Hotspur and Oxford University, on February 18, in aid of the Prince of Wales's Hospital at Tottenham. The "Spurs" won by 8 goals to 1.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S HOMELY FUNERAL: "IN HIS SIMPLICITY SUBLIME."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY P. AND A. (SUPPLIED BY C.N.), KEYSTONE VIEW CO., AND UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD (SUPPLIED BY SPORT AND GENERAL).



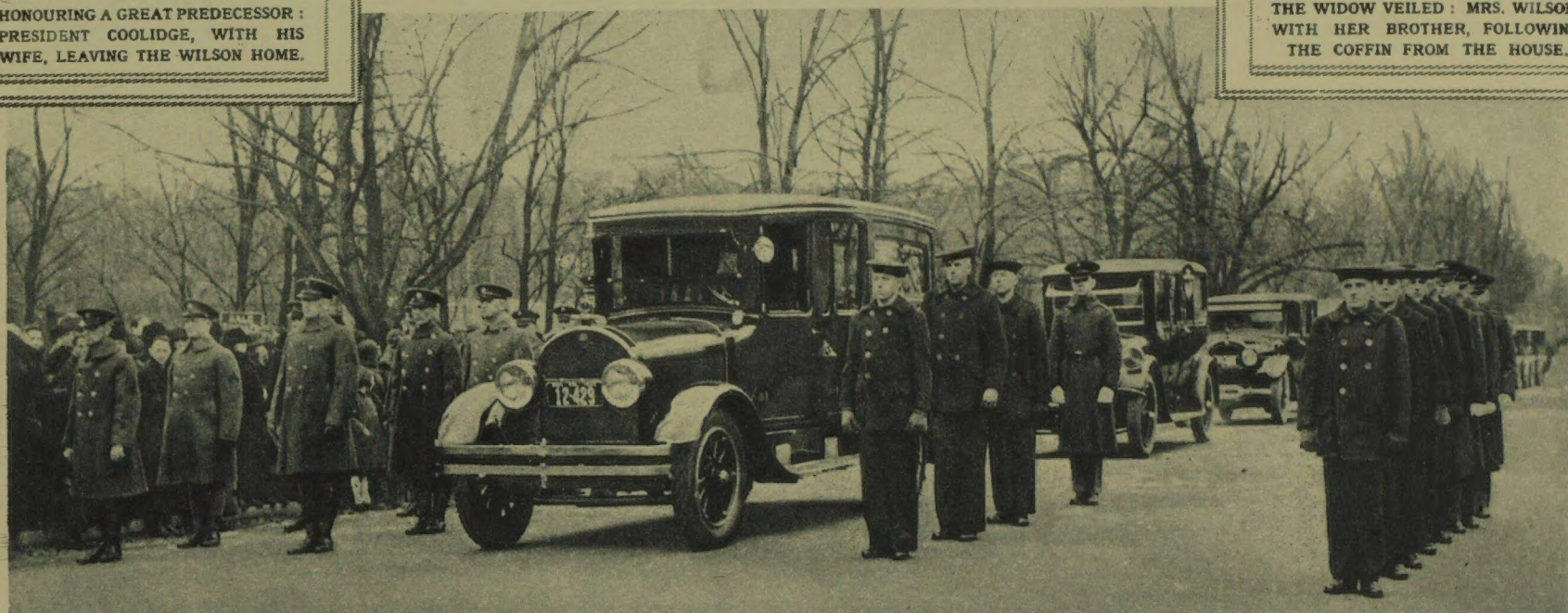
HONOURING A GREAT PREDECESSOR: PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, WITH HIS WIFE, LEAVING THE WILSON HOME.



A SPONTANEOUS TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD PRESIDENT: MOURNERS KNEELING ON ROAD AND PAVEMENT OUTSIDE HIS HOUSE, AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS DEATH, OFFERING SILENT PRAYERS.



THE WIDOW VEILED: MRS. WILSON, WITH HER BROTHER, FOLLOWING THE COFFIN FROM THE HOUSE.



WITH A GUARD OF HONOUR OF EIGHT WAR VETERANS CHOSEN FROM EACH BRANCH OF THE FIGHTING SERVICES: THE MOTOR-HEARSE CONTAINING THE COFFIN OF WOODROW WILSON (THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BURIED IN WASHINGTON) FOLLOWED BY OTHER CARS IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.



"IN THE GREAT CATHEDRAL LEAVE HIM": A VERGER IN THE BETHLEHEM CHAPEL POINTING TO THE CRYPT WHERE THE BODY WAS LAID.



BORNE BY THE EIGHT VETERANS, WHO ALSO CARRIED IT TO THE CATAFALQUE IN ST. ALBAN'S CATHEDRAL: THE COFFIN OF THE GREAT WAR PRESIDENT LEAVING HIS HOUSE IN "S" STREET, WASHINGTON, WHERE HE HAD LIVED SINCE HIS RETIREMENT.

The burial of the late ex-President Woodrow Wilson, which took place in Washington on February 6, was marked by an austere simplicity in keeping with his character. There was none of the pageantry associated with a State funeral—no marching of regiments or roll of drums, and no formal eulogy pronounced over the departed. Only some sixty people, including Mrs. Wilson and the family, President and Mrs. Coolidge, and other friends, gathered in the library of the Wilson home in "S" Street for short prayers and the reading of the 23rd Psalm. The coffin was then placed on a motor-hearse and taken in procession, followed by about twenty other cars, to the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul on St. Alban's Hill overlooking the city. There was no music

in the procession, and the only troops present were detachments of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps detailed as pall-bearers. Eight veterans bore the coffin to and from the hearse. In the cathedral Chopin's Funeral March was played, and at the moment when the coffin was lowered into the crypt silence was observed throughout the city. No other President has ever been buried in Washington. It has been urged that a shrine for the great War President should be built near the Unknown Warrior's Tomb at Arlington, but Mrs. Wilson is said to be averse from the project. In London a memorial service for President Wilson was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on February 7, and attended by a representative congregation, including the American Ambassador.

THE REJECTED LUNETTES FOR THE COUNTY HALL: STUDENTS' MURAL PAINTINGS.

BY COURTESY OF THE "ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW." PHOTOGRAPHS BY SYDNEY W. NEWBERRY.



WHERE THE SWAN "RUFFLES HER PURE COLD PLUME AND TAKES THE FLOOD WITH SWARTHY WEBS": "A LONDON PARK," BY RODNEY BURN (SLADE SCHOOL).



WHERE CHILDREN HIDE DONKEYS AND TAKE THE GOAT BY THE HORNS: "THE VALE OF HEALTH, HAMPSTEAD HEATH," FROM A DRAWING BY H. WEAVER HAWKINS (WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART).



WHERE LONDON CHILDREN MOST DO CONGREGATE, WITH BOAT AND SKIPPING-ROPE: "A LONDON PARK," BY HENRY J. LEE (ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART).



WHERE THE PARK GARDENER PLANTS BEDS OF FLOWERS "THAT GROW FOR HAPPY LOVERS": "A LONDON PARK," BY J. COSMO CLARK (ROYAL ACADEMY SCHOOL).



WHERE THE BIRD-CATCHER SHOWS HIS WARES, BETWEEN SWANS AND BATHERS: "A LONDON PARK," A TEMPERA PAINTING BY WILLIAM LILEY (ROYAL ACADEMY SCHOOL).



WHERE THE BEWIGGED BARNISTER CONS HIS BRIEF, THE POOR WALK BAREFOOT, AND THE SQUIRREL FEEDS: "THE EMBANKMENT GARDENS," BY R. V. PITCHFORTH (ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART).



WHERE ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN SEEK A HAUNT OF MODERN PEACE: "A LONDON PARK," BY ROBIN C. GUTHRIE (SLADE SCHOOL).



WHERE "ARNY" AND "ARRIET" TAKE THEIR PLEASURES GRAVELY ON BANK HOLIDAY: "THE FAIR GROUND, HAMPSTEAD HEATH," FROM A CARTOON BY NORMAN HOWARD (WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART).

The rejection of these lunettes, or mural panels, painted by London art students for the County Hall, caused considerable controversy. In a letter of protest from the heads of the four art schools concerned, Messrs. Walter Bayes (Westminster School of Art), William Rothenstein (Royal College of Art), Charles Sims, R.A. (Keeper of the Royal Academy), and Professor Henry Tonks (Slade School), it was stated that the original suggestion that four of the principal art schools should submit designs for decorating a corridor came from Mr. Charles Sims and Mr. Ralph Knott, architect of the building; that six cartoons were shown at the Exhibition of Decorative Art at Burlington House in 1922-3; that the eight principal lunettes were fixed in the corridor, and accepted at a meeting of the Establishment Committee of the L.C.C. the students being duly informed; but that some weeks later the Committee rescinded their resolution. For the L.C.C. Mr. Andrew Taylor replied: "Although it is true that in a very small meeting of the Establishment Committee a majority voted for

acceptance, at a subsequent much larger meeting there was only one dissentient vote against declination. When the matter came before the Council only three members were in favour of acceptance." He contended that the County Hall should not be "given over to experiments by young students," but decorated by artists of the calibre of Puvis de Chavannes and others who were commissioned for the Hôtel de Ville in Paris. Mr. Muirhead Bone wrote: "It is useless to call for a Puvis de Chavannes or an artist of the Quattrocento, for such do not exist. . . . The youth of the artists seems to have been their crime; but . . . the Councilors . . . were wise enough to entrust the erection of their great Hall to a very young and untried architectural assistant (Mr. Ralph Knott), who has handsomely repaid their confidence." Mr. Knott himself wrote: "I regret this refusal of the lunettes; I thought them interesting and lively"; while another critic, Captain Swinton, has called them "delightfully gay." They have since been placed on view in the Whitechapel Art Gallery.

THE ATHENÆUM CENTENARY: LONDON'S GREAT INTELLECTUAL CLUB.

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CHAIRMAN
AT THE
FOUNDATION
MEETING:
SIR HUMPHRY
DAVY, P.R.S.,
A PORTRAIT
IN THE CLUB.



WITH A FIGURE OF ATHENE AND A FRIEZE OF THE
PANATHENAIIC PROCESSION COPIED FROM THE PARTHENON:
THE PORTICO OF THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.



THE
BILLIARD-PLAYING
PHILOSOPHER:
HERBERT SPENCER,
A PORTRAIT BY
MISS ALICE GRANT.



NEAR THE ENGLISH HISTORY SECTION OF THE SOUTH
LIBRARY: MACAULAY'S CORNER, SHOWING HIS FAVOURITE
CHAIR, LATER USED BY HALLAM AND MATTHEW ARNOLD.



WHERE DICKENS AND THACKERAY WERE RECONCILED AFTER A LONG ESTRANGEMENT: THE
FRONT HALL, WITH MARBLE PANELS AND STAIRCASE SUGGESTED BY SIR L. ALMA-TADEMA,
WHO DESIGNED THE CEILING ORNAMENTS.

"THE REAL
FOUNDER
OF THE
ATHENÆUM":
JOHN WILSON
CROKER—THE
BUST BY
CHANTREY.



The Athenæum Club, which celebrates its centenary this year, was founded on February 16, 1824, at a meeting in the Royal Society's rooms at Somerset House, with Sir Humphry Davy, the scientist, in the chair. "The real founder of the Club, however, the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, the famous Secretary to the Admiralty, was unable to be present. He it was who had proposed to Davy, early in the previous year, the formation of 'a club for literary and scientific men and followers of the fine arts.'" This quotation is taken from the article in the "Times" by Mr. Henry R. Tedder (late Secretary and Librarian of the Athenæum), whose history of the club is to be published this year. The club's first home was at 12, Waterloo Place, since demolished. The present

house, designed by Decimus Burton, was opened in 1830, on the site of Carlton House, the former palace of George IV. The frieze over the portico was due to Croker, "in spite of the wishes of those who wanted to spend the money (£1280) on an ice-house . . . and Jekyll, the famous wit, wrote these lines on the incident: 'I'm John Wilson Croker; I do as I please; They ask for an ice-house; I'll give 'em a Frieze.'" To meet new requirements, alterations designed by Mr. T. E. Colcutt were carried out in 1899. "In the Billiard-Room," writes Mr. Tedder, "Herbert Spencer played the game as an athletic or hygienic exercise, but always denied the authorship of the story that he once said to a junior opponent that 'proficiency in billiards was proof of a misspent life.'"

MOVED BY A "CREW" OF THIRTY: A "NIBELUNGEN" DRAGON.

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CRAWLING ABOUT AND SPITTING FIRE BY THE OPERATIONS OF THIRTY MEN: A HUGE 70-FOOT DRAGON WEIGHING 1½ TONS, LIKE A PREHISTORIC REPTILE BROUGHT TO LIFE, ATTACKED BY SIEGFRIED, IN THE "NIBELUNGEN" FILM AT BERLIN.



THE SLAYING OF THE DRAGON THAT GUARDS THE NIBELUNGS' TREASURE: SIEGFRIED (PAUL RICHTER) FACE TO FACE WITH THE MONSTER IN THE GIANT FOREST—A MAGNIFICENT SCENE OF STAGE REFACTION.

The new German film of the "Nibelungen," produced in Berlin on February 14 by Herr Fritz Lang for the Decla-Ofa Company, is described as a spectacular masterpiece, but somewhat lacking in dramatic effect. The most remarkable scene, and one which will doubtless prove highly popular with the spectators, is the slaying of the dragon which guards the Nibelungs' treasure in the forest. The part of Siegfried is played by Herr Paul Richter, a typical fair-haired hero of German legend, and the forest of the

film version of the "Nibelungen."

But the height of realism has been reached in the slaying of the dragon. This enormous monster, which looks like a prehistoric reptile brought to life, is seventy feet long and weighs a ton. Its movements are actuated by a "crew" of thirty men (10 men and 20 in a trench), and thus it crawls about breathing fire. The "Nibelungen" film play is rather different from that of Wagner, and more like the German tale.

THE FIRST SIMULTANEOUS OF PORTS

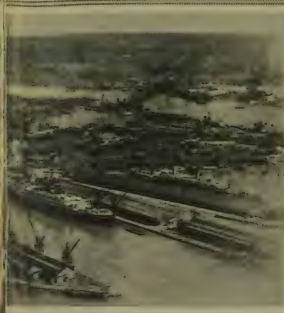
DOCK STRIKE : AIR VIEWS CONCERNED.



THE WEST INDIA DOCKS: A VIEW FROM THE AIR, SHOWING A BEND IN THE THAMES (ON THE LEFT).



SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS: AN AIRMAN'S VIEW WITH SEVERAL



OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN PORT, LARGE STEAMERS.



CARDIFF DOCKS: ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF SOUTH WALES PHOTOGRAPHED FROM AN AEROPLANE.



HULL DOCKS: AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE FAMOUS YORKSHIRE PORT ON THE HUMBER.



THE ROYAL ALBERT DOCKS AND KING LONDON, FROM



GEORGE V. DOCK: PART OF THE PORT OF THE AIR.



SWANSEA DOCKS: ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN COMMERCIAL PORT IN SOUTH WALES, SEEN FROM AN AEROPLANE.



AVONMOUTH DOCKS: AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING A SECTION OF THE PORT



LIVERPOOL DOCKS: WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES MERSEY, FROM



AT THE GREAT LANCASHIRE PORT ON THE AIR.



THE VICTORIA DOCKS: ANOTHER CONSTITUENT OF THE PORT OF LONDON, AS THE AIRMAN SEES IT.

The dock strike (due to a dispute over wages) which began on February 16, and took practical effect on the 18th, was the first of its kind to occur simultaneously in all the ports of England. It affected immediately about 110,000 dockers and some 10,000 men of other trades employed at the docks, and it was stated that the railwaymen would refuse to forward goods handled by "blacklegs".

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PHOTOGRAPHS BY CENTRAL AEROPHOTO CO. (SUPPLIED BY TOPICAL

In one section of the Port of London—the Surrey Commercial Docks—work continued as usual on the first day, owing to most of the men there belonging to the Stevedores' Union ("blue" ticket men), rather than the Transport Workers' Union ("white" ticket men), between which bodies, it is said, there is much rivalry.

AND AEROFILMS, LTD., HENDON (SUPPLIED BY SPORT AND GENERAL).



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



CONCERNING THE HERON.

By W. P. Pycraft, F.Z.S., Author of "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

A DAY or two ago I received a heron, with the request that I would say something, on this page, about the strange and mysterious "powder-down" patches which have long made this bird famous. But the glamour of the heron was founded long before the possession of these singular patches was even suspected. For in mediæval times it was held in the highest regard as quarry at which falcons could be flown. It held, in those days, the place of the fox among the sportsmen of to-day. So jealously was it protected that to take the young from the nest was to incur a fine of ten shillings; while to kill a heron outside one's own grounds, save by hawking or the long-bow, was to run the risk of a fine of six shillings and eightpence. This penalty was increased, in the reign of James I., to twenty shillings, or three months' imprisonment. So far as I know, none of these old Statutes has been repealed.

Not to know "a hawk from a hernshaw" was an old adage well understood when the diversion of heron-hawking was at its height. But some modern commentators, knowing nothing of ornithology, have corrupted this into the ridiculous form: "not to know a hawk from a hand-saw"!

The speed of this bird in flight is much greater than would appear from the apparently slow and leisurely movements of the great wings. Since the crane—often confounded with the heron—is no longer to be reckoned among our native birds, comparison between the flight of these two singu-

exceptions among the stork-tribe, since the Indian adjutants draw the neck backwards, as does the heron; and so does the pelican, which is near akin to the storks. No one, however, has yet succeeded in discovering why these differences should be. This matter, therefore, should be worth a little study by those engaged in problems of aeronautics.

This matter of wings and flight is one that has

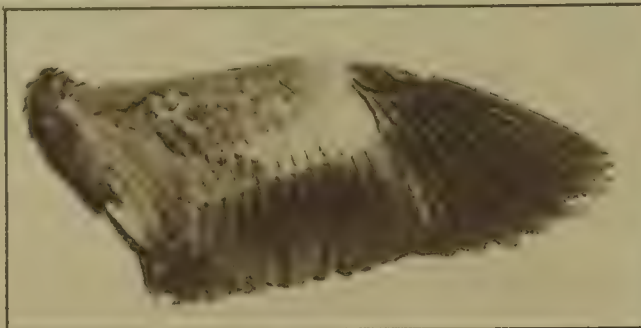


FIG. 1.—WITH THE LONG FEATHERS OF THE UPPER ARM-BONE DISPLACED AND LYING OBLIQUELY ACROSS THE QUILL-FEATHERS OF THE FORE-ARM: A HERON'S OUTSPREAD WING, SHOWING ITS GREAT BREADTH.

always fascinated me; and it is one which is receiving very careful attention from those engaged in the problems of mechanical flight. Hence I propose, in the not distant future, to devote a whole page to this theme. Meanwhile, a photograph of the outspread wing of the heron (Fig. 1) may be welcome. This well shows its essential features; but, unfortunately, the long feathers which belong to the upper arm-bone have slipped outwards, so as to lie obliquely across the quill-feathers, or "secondaries," of the fore-arm. During flight, these displaced feathers play a very important part; since they fill up the gap that would otherwise exist between the wing and the body, making flight practically impossible. But this, and other equally interesting features of the wing, shall receive the attention they demand when the subject comes to be more seriously dealt with.

And now as to the "powder-down" patches (Fig. 2). These are really most remarkable struc-

tures, and no one has yet succeeded in discovering their origin, or divining their function. If the feathers which run down on either side of the breast are moved aside, they will be found to enclose a



FIG. 2.—THE HERON'S MYSTERIOUS "POWDER-DOWN," WHICH CRUMBLES AND GIVES THE PLUMAGE A PEACH-LIKE BLOOM: A PATCH ON THE BREAST, EXPOSED BY DRAWING THE FEATHERS APART.

Photographs by E. J. Manly.

patch of pale, buff-coloured, down-like feathers. But, at the slightest touch, these will be found to break up into an excessively fine powder. This, gently rubbed between the finger and thumb, gives

the feeling of rubbing fuller's earth. A patch of precisely similar feathers will be found over each thigh. What purpose can such strange matted patches serve?

Some of the older ornithologists believed that they were luminous, and were used by the bird at night, when fishing, as a lure! It was supposed to pull aside the breast feathers, so as to expose the luminous patch, and thus attract little fishes to their doom, much as salmon poachers use a lighted torch. But, in offering this explanation, they forgot, or were unaware of, the existence of the thigh patches, which could not be thus exposed. All that we can say to-day is that the powder produced by this ceaseless disintegration is distributed over the rest of the plumage, giving it the peculiar "peach-like" bloom so noticeable in the herons—for all the heron-tribe are alike in this particular.

One would not have expected to find that such singular structures were to be found outside this particular group. But, as a matter of fact, they occur, to cite but one example, in the "Frog-mouth," a bird not even remotely related to the herons. Powder-down feathers occur also in some hawks and in some parrots. But here they do not form patches, but are sparsely distributed over the body. The African parrot, as everyone knows, persistently powders its nose, and this by the simple expedient of rubbing it among the body feathers!

Some years ago I found that the feathers of the



FIG. 4.—WITH A LONG HIND-TOE LOW DOWN THE SHANK, ON THE SAME LEVEL AS THE FRONT TOES: A HERON'S FOOT (UNLIKE THAT OF THE STORK IN THIS RESPECT).

larly handsome species is impossible to stay-at-home naturalists. But interesting comparisons suggest themselves to those who are fortunate enough to live where both birds are common. In the first place, the expanse of wing which they display is not greatly different. In the heron it may be as much as six feet, while the weight of the bird apparently never exceeds five-and-a-half pounds; but this is attained only by adults in the pink of condition. Immature birds may weigh as little as three pounds. The crane has an expanse of wing of six feet nine inches, and may weigh from eight-and-a-half to eleven pounds. The great Whooper swan may measure as much as eight feet across the out-stretched wings and weigh as much as twenty-four pounds. These facts suggest some interesting calculations as to the relative differences between the weight to be lifted and the area of the expanded wings; while these are to be considered in relation to the relative speeds of these three types when in full flight.

There is another aspect of the heron in flight which is worth noting. And this concerns the carriage of the neck. When first flushed, from the margin of some quiet pool, this bird rises with an apparently laboured beating of the wings, the legs dangling down, and the neck outstretched. But once fairly on the way, this is drawn back till the head rests upon the shoulders, while the legs are stretched out behind, close under the tail, and projecting far beyond it. This matter of the carriage of the neck stands in strong contrast with that which obtains among its relatives, the storks and flamingoes, and the swans, geese and ducks, which, in flight, carry the neck thrust straight out. But there are notable

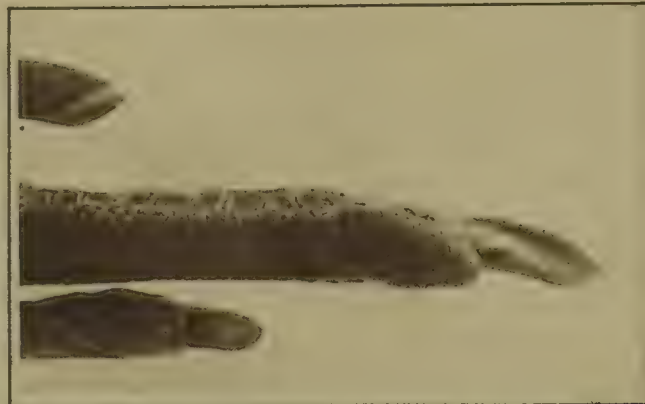


FIG. 3.—THE HERON'S "COMB," WHOSE PURPOSE IS UNKNOWN: THE PECTINATED CLAW OF THE MIDDLE TOE, WITH A SERRATED EDGE.

wood-pigeon were powdered; but I searched in vain for any trace of powder-down feathers. To this day I have failed to discover whence comes the powder. Those who will can easily test this matter for themselves, by firmly pressing a feather upon a sheet of glass. On raising it, a perfect impression—a sort of "ghost feather"—will be left in this impalpable powder!

The strange, pectinated claw of the middle toe of the heron's foot (Fig. 3) is another of the many curious features presented by this bird. Herein the outer edge of the claw is broken up into a number of serrations, recalling the teeth of a comb. What purpose these serve, no one has yet discovered. But here, again, though such a claw is possessed by all the heron-tribe, it is found also in a number of other birds which have no sort of relationship to the herons. It is found, for example, in the night-jar, which is supposed to use this comb to remove the scales of moths adhering to those long bristles which guard the mouth! But the heron does not eat moths, and it has no bristles along its gape!

Finally, a word as to the foot. The stork and the heron are quite commonly confounded. But there is one infallible test between them. In the heron the hind toe is long and placed on the same level as the front toes, as may be seen in the adjoining photograph (Fig. 4). In the storks, this toe is short, and placed up the shank of the leg well above the level of the front toes. This also applies to the cranes, with which, too, the herons are apt to be confounded.

CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO; AND THE UNITED STATES FLEET AT VERA CRUZ.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. LILIUS, ACCOMPANYING THE FEDERAL FORCES AT THE FRONT.



THE UNITED STATES FLEET AT VERA CRUZ: THE LIGHT CRUISER "OMAHA" (FLAG-SHIP) LYING OFF THE OLD FORT OF SAN JUAN DE ULECA.



ON THE MARCH TO GUADALAJARA, WHICH WAS ABANDONED BY THE INSURGENTS: INDIAN CAVALRY WITH THE FEDERALS UNDER GENERAL AMARO, RESTING IN A VILLAGE.



WITH AN AWNING HELD OVER THE WOUNDED MAN TO KEEP OFF THE SUN: AMBULANCE MEN OF THE FEDERAL ARMY, AND STRETCHER CASES.



THE CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL AIR FORCE: COLONEL RALPH A. O'NEILL, D.S.C. (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS) IN HIS AEROPLANE.



THE ONE-ARMED PRESIDENT: GENERAL OBREGON MOUNTING HIS HORSE TO LEAD FEDERAL TROOPS AT CELAYA.



IN THE TRENCHES AT PONJAMO: A LINE OF INFANTRY OF THE FEDERAL MEXICAN ARMY, READY FOR ACTION AGAINST THE INSURGENT FORCES OF SENOR DE LA HUERTA.



VIGOROUS IN THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LIVES AND OIL PROPERTY: MR. B. J. STEWART, U.S. CONSUL AT TAMPICO.

Although it was reported a week or two ago (as mentioned under previous photographs of the Mexican campaign in our issue of February 16) that the rebellion under Señor de la Huerta against the Federal Government of President Obregon was collapsing, the struggle is not yet over at the time of writing. A Federal victory in an important battle at Ocotlan has since been announced, and a message of February 15 stated that Guadalajara, the western stronghold of the insurgents, had been abandoned to the Federal troops after their victory at Paloverde on the 13th. The same report said that the rebel Generals Estrada and Dieguez had effected a concentration of their troops at Morelia. The report

that the Federals had occupied Tuxpam, on the eastern front, between Vera Cruz and Tampico, was not so far confirmed. Colonel Ralph O'Neill (D.S.C., Croix de Guerre), who is head of the Federal Air Force, formerly served in the British Royal Flying Corps. He was trained at Toronto, Romsey (Hampshire), and at Issoudun, in France. His father was Irish and his mother Mexican. The U.S.S. "Omaha" and "Richmond" (also in Mexican waters) are of the new 8500-ton type of American light cruisers, and the "Omaha" is the flag-ship of the destroyer flotillas of the U.S. Battle Fleet. The British Navy was reported last month to be represented at Vera Cruz by H.M.S. "Capetown."

DOUBLY INTERESTING SINCE THE "STRIKE" AND "LOCK-OUT"

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



FOR "TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB" AT WEMBLEY: MAKING AN EXACT MODEL OF THE GOLDEN THRONE, WITH ITS PAINTED PANEL.



COPIED FROM THE EXQUISITE ALABASTER VASES FOUND IN THE TOMB: EXHIBITION REPLICAS.



MODELS OF TUTANKHAMEN TREASURES MADE FOR THE REPLICAS OF HIS TOMB IN THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS AT WEMBLEY: A LION COUCH, LIFE-SIZE STATUES OF THE KING, THE "MANNEQUIN" BUST, A FOOTSTOOL, VASES, BOXES, AND PART OF A ROYAL CHARIOT.

Since the deplorable events at Tutankhamen's tomb, where Mr. Howard Carter and his assistants recently ceased work and closed the tomb, as a protest against official "discourtesies" and "restrictions," and were subsequently themselves locked out by order of the Egyptian Government, it seems as though the model of the tomb in the British Empire Exhibition grounds at Wembley must do duty for the real one as a place of pilgrimage for visitors. Admirable replicas of the various objects found in the tomb have been constructed by Mr. William Aumonier, the architectural sculptor, in a carefully guarded room in London, near Tottenham Court Road. The work is being done under the direction of a well-known Egyptologist, and it is claimed that it is accurate down to the smallest detail. Our readers will be able to judge from the above photographs, compared with those of the actual objects which we have published from

AT THE TOMB: TUTANKHAMEN REPLICAS FOR WEMBLEY.

C.N., G.P.U., AND I.B.



SHOWING THE TYPHONIC AND LION COUCHES AND THE (SPOTTED) LEGS OF THE MATHOR COUCH, THE GUARDIAN STATUES, THE THRONE, A FOOTSTOOL, VASES, SHRINES, AND PAINTED BOXES: MODELS MADE FOR "TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB" IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION AT WEMBLEY.



TUTANKHAMEN
REPLICA IN
REPLICA: AT
WORK ON ONE
OF THE CARVED
WOOD STATUES.



TUTANKHAMEN
REPLICA IN
REPLICA: AT
WORK ON ONE
OF THE TYPHONIC
COUCHES.

time to time, how closely the replicas correspond with their originals. Mr. Aumonier, who is assisted by his two sons, comes of a family of craftsmen, of Huguenot descent. His father was also an architectural sculptor, and his grandfather a worker in gold. He himself has lately been engaged on the new façade of the Carlton Club, and the new headquarters of the Westminster Bank in Threadneedle Street. He made some of the miniature cakes of soap for the Queen's Doll's House (recently illustrated in our pages), which, it will be remembered, is likewise to be on view in the Exhibition at Wembley. It is interesting to recall that, up to the present, the only documentary evidence as to the colour of the Tutankhamen treasures has been published in "The Illustrated London News," from the natural colour photographs taken specially for that purpose.

Trick and Counter-Trick: Fauche and Perlet.

"TWO ROYALIST SPIES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION." By G. LENOTRE.*

THAT most subtle of protean spies, "Comte Maurice de Montgaillard," tempted Fauche-Borel, and the petty publisher, bookseller, stationer and maker of vinegar eagerly did eat. No supreme diplomacy was exerted. The "good Swiss" had only to be flattered to fall. A little travelled, convinced that he was destined to knight-errantry in the cause of those born great and himself to achieve greatness, he coupled conceit and credulity and



A SIGNIFICANT PICTURE: FAUCHE-BOREL.

Fauche is here seen holding a medallion of the King of Prussia, for he came from Neuchâtel, that charming town of the Swiss Jura which was, in those days, the capital of a Principality under the suzerainty of that monarch. The busts are of Louis XVIII. and Condé; the portraits are of Moreau, Pichegru, and Charles Vitel. The Tower of the Temple is in the background.

Reproduced from "Two Royalist Spies of the French Revolution," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.

knew not commonsense. A bewitched and bewildered optimist, "he had the most profound belief in all that he told himself," and he saw Purple throughout his fantastically confused career.

When the émigrés were crossing the frontier from fermenting France, Fauche—he is better known thus than as Fauche-Borel—harboured priests and notables and, at last, de Montbarey, a fugitive of princely rank. And, hankering after "names" and enamoured of those borne by his borrowing lodgers, he avowed himself a Royalist and printed the widely disseminated "Declaration of Pilnitz," drawn up, on August 26, 1791, between the two brothers of Louis XVI. and the foreign sovereigns. Montgaillard knew his man's weaknesses well enough, and, when he arrived at Neuchâtel in the spring of 1795, he must have been reasonably sure that his instrument was tuned to his liking.

Assuredly, he had few doubts when he used him to persuade Condé and to "buy" the Republican General Pichegru, and so turned him definitely into the devious ways of a twenty years' vagrancy.

Fauche's reward on the Restoration was to be "a million, the directorship of the Royal Press, the position of Inspector-General of the Libraries of France, and the Order of St. Michael." But greed of rank and cash was by no means the only stimulant. Fauche was genuinely, irresistibly attracted by intrigue, and he was proud as well as alarmed when the walls of Paris proclaimed him "the chief agent of the King and the English Government." Equally, he must have had a fearful joy when he found himself a refugee in the house of David Monnier—"at the least alarm you have only to pull this cord . . ." He himself pulled it, and a secret door opened, revealing a hiding-place contrived in the thickness of the wall. Monnier then led his guest to the garden of the old hotel; into the trunks of the ancient trees standing near the garden-wall strong iron staples had been driven, forming ladders by which one could reach the top of the wall and jump down into the Rue de Grenelle. The house had been equipped in this fashion since the days of the Terror.

No wonder he developed a new idea: he would "corrupt" Barras, win him over to the Bourbons. At this he laboured tortuously; but the fall of the Directoire settled that affair. Nevertheless, and although the Powers which had armed against France were resigning themselves to relations with the new Consul, Fauche set off for England, "with the intention of enlightening his Britannic Majesty's Ministers." From there he was "shunted," but lucrative trick and counter-trick held him, and in June 1802 he was plotting in a Paris "so well suited to these clandestine lives; a city of narrow winding streets, blocked by a swarming population; a city of houses with private exits, of unexpected short cuts, of dark corners and alleys with many outlets; a city whose people moved in darkness after night-fall, since the few lanterns that guided the pedestrian shed no light on the streets. At twenty paces from his own house the Parisian was a stranger; in every quarter of the city lodgings could be provided with hiding-places, trap-doors, revolving cupboards, chimneys containing ladders, and wardrobes of melodramatic qualities, which were secretly and skilfully constructed by a churchwarden of the Parish of Saint-Laurent, Spin by name."

A while and he was arrested; "amongst the prisoners of that already legendary Tower of the Temple," whose "jailer's register is almost like a Peerage of France." His escape was worthy of the place and the period. Visitors were admitted at any hour, and Fauche left half-drunken guards with his face hidden by a waxen mask fashioned in the likeness of one of his friends who was a regular caller and known to the gate-keepers; round his jaws, to disguise immobility, a bandage against raging toothache!

Recapture took him to the Temple again, and then to the prison of La Force, where he made a mistake that was to haunt and embarrass him for the rest of his years. The police "cooked him to a turn" and he professed repentance and attachment to the Government. Yet when he was freed from there and once more conducted to the Temple, it was deemed wise that his full liberty should be delayed, and when it was achieved he left France not only in the pay of Fouché, but travelling "by correspondence," from brigade to brigade: "At Saint-Denis . . . the bookseller was bound with a cord whose ends were twisted round the wrists of two gendarmes, and the three set off, on foot." That was the etiquette of such progressions. At nights, he was kept in village prisons!

After that he was dogged by ill-luck, at home and abroad; and was catspaw to Perlet, the police-spy, "the most obscure, the worst, perhaps the most despised of that rabble of outcasts of which Desmarest's police consisted." Duplicity was duped. Posing as a Royalist in intimate touch with a Secret Committee set up to overthrow the upstart Napoleon—a Committee that existed only in the imagination of himself and his Chiefs—Perlet drew Fauche and his brother François wherever he willed, and, with them, hoaxed Louis XVIII. and the English Cabinet!

Poor Fauche; and yet it was wine to him, until he knew! His were days and nights of dreams, of "printers'" codes, of sympathetic ink and of fluid that would make it visible—"nitric acid in which you have dissolved a couple of sewing-needles . . ."—of messages smuggled across Channel between the soles of boots, in coat-collars, in the oars of boats, and how not; of documents confided to the iron box—"a metallic strong-box to hold letters, to be concealed among the rocks or in the sand of the sea-shore; after nightfall a boat would put out from the British fleet and approach the shore; and in order to spare the boat's crew the necessity of protracted search, a man smoking a pipe, posted on the cliff, directed their search by drawing sparks from his tinder-box according to a prearranged telegraphic code."

And there were draughts of delight when he was able to bask in the smiles of Royalty. He saw Louis XVIII. clinging to his "right"; the exiled King who, at his lever at Verona, was "arrayed according to etiquette; decorated with his Orders, and girt with his sword, from which he parted only on going to bed"; who lived when at Blankenburg "in a shabby little house inhabited by a grocer, whose house-front was all glass windows and his rooms barely habitable"; who, at Mitau, dwelt in a phantom Versailles, in poverty and dignity, the descendant of seventy kings with, about him, "the melancholy waifs of the shipwreck in which the old world foundered."

Then the "suffocating" joy when Napoleon had consummated "the most difficult undertaking of his life—namely, losing his throne," and a courier from the Prince Regent of England alighted at Hartwell House to inform the "Comte de Lille" that the French Senate had declared for the return of Louis XVIII.

Fauche really thought at that moment that his Day had dawned. He put his trust in a Prince; but Louis had become King on the instant, and was difficult of approach: entranced by the reception accorded him as, nearing the French shore, he placed his hand upon his heart and raised his eyes towards the heavens—a "pious gesture which enabled the crowd to recognise him"—he had sparse words for the babbling Fauche.

Perlet, too, began to insinuate against his "opposite"—Perlet who had always fooled him and had acted so base a part in the conspiracy which sent young Charles Vitel to face a firing-squad at the Barrière. Fauche was out-generalled and beaten down by the knowledge that he had been a mere plaything of the police. He fought desperately to regain favour. It was no good. He blundered badly, at once excusing and accusing himself, and forging praise from Frederic William of Prussia; he won an action against Perlet for calumny and fraud, but triumphed over the slanderer and not the slander; he developed into a man with a sore grievance, a hunter of lobbies, of whom one official wrote, "Tell me of some way of escaping him!" Eventually he obtained repayment of 174,600 francs lent to the exiled King; and, later, an indemnity of 50,000 francs and a pension of 3000. That was all. Yet he did not cease to struggle, and he was true enough, to his salt; for "when Louis XVIII died, worn out by his attacks of gout, Fauche journeyed to Reims in 1825 to witness the anointing of Charles X.", and, incidentally, bestowed upon himself the title of Chevalier!

And it came that Perlet, the puller of the strings, died in a garret; and that Fauche, the puppet, at the age of sixty-seven and poorer than when he had left Neuchâtel, climbed the stairs to the top of his Hôtel Fauche, "leant forward and threw himself



FAUCHE - BOREL

DISPLAYING THE V-SHAPED CUT IN THE LAPEL OF THE COAT AS A SIGN THAT HE WAS A ROYALIST AGENT: FAUCHE-BOREL.

Reproduced from "Two Royalist Spies of the French Revolution," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.

into empty air . . . and was dashed to pieces on the ground."

Of such things is M. Lenotre's latest excursion into the history of France. That the book as a whole is entertaining, excellent, and authoritative need hardly be said: the writer's name proclaims as much. It only remains to recommend it heartily, as an enthralling and erudite work whose characters are as "alive" as they are engrossing.—E. H. G.

* "Two Royalist Spies of the French Revolution." By G. Lenotre. Translated by Bernard Miall. Illustrated. (T. Fisher Unwin; 15s. net.)

IN THE SINCE-CLOSED TOMB: TUTANKHAMEN'S SARCOPHAGUS.

REPRODUCED UNDER THE ARRANGEMENT WITH MR. HOWARD CARTER GIVING THE SOLE COLOUR RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



BEFORE THE REMOVAL OF THE GOLDEN SHRINES AND THE LIFTING OF THE LID, WHICH REVEALED THE MAGNIFICENT ANTHROPOID COFFIN WITH A FACE OF SOLID GOLD: ONE END OF THE GREAT SARCOPHAGUS.

Mr. Howard Carter announced on February 13 that "owing to impossible restrictions and discourtesies on the part of the Public Works Department and the Antiquity Service, all my collaborators have refused to work further . . . the tomb will be closed." At 3 o'clock on February 12, the lid of the sarcophagus was raised, and beneath two linen shrouds was found a magnificent anthropoid coffin with a beautifully modelled face of solid gold. Some time before the ceremony, the whole of the nest of golden shrines (shown above), built over the royal casket, had been dismantled and removed. "The centre of the hall," says the official account, "was taken up by the enor-

mous crystalline sandstone sarcophagus, which looked even more imposing and beautiful than before, and ever and anon . . . we found our eyes wandering away from what was taking place above (*i.e.*, the operation of the lid-lifting tackle) to the fascinating goddess figures at the corners of the casket below, where the idea of protection from intrusion conveyed by their encircling embrace had in the circumstances something peculiarly pathetic in its appeal." In the above photograph the outstretched arm and wing of one of these figures carved on the sarcophagus can be seen. Within the sarcophagus itself were found two figures of goddesses in similar attitudes.

STARS OF THE PHARAOHS: THE GREAT BEAR, SIRIUS, AND ORION.

BY COURTESY OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK. PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. HARRY BURTON.



FIGS. 1, 2 AND 3.—THE CONSTELLATION MESEKHTIU (CENTRE)—A BULL AND DRIVER BEARING "STARS" LIKE THE GREAT BEAR. PART OF AN ASTRONOMICAL CEILING.

"THE illustrations accompanying this article," says the "Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York," "are from photographs taken by Mr. Burton in the Sepulchral Hall of this great tomb [of King Seti I. (about 1313-1292 B.C.) of the Nineteenth Dynasty, in the Valley of the Kings at Thebes]. The hall is over one hundred and fifty feet within the limestone wall of the valley and about seventy-five feet below the level of the valley floor. Its ceiling is adorned with a remarkable astronomical

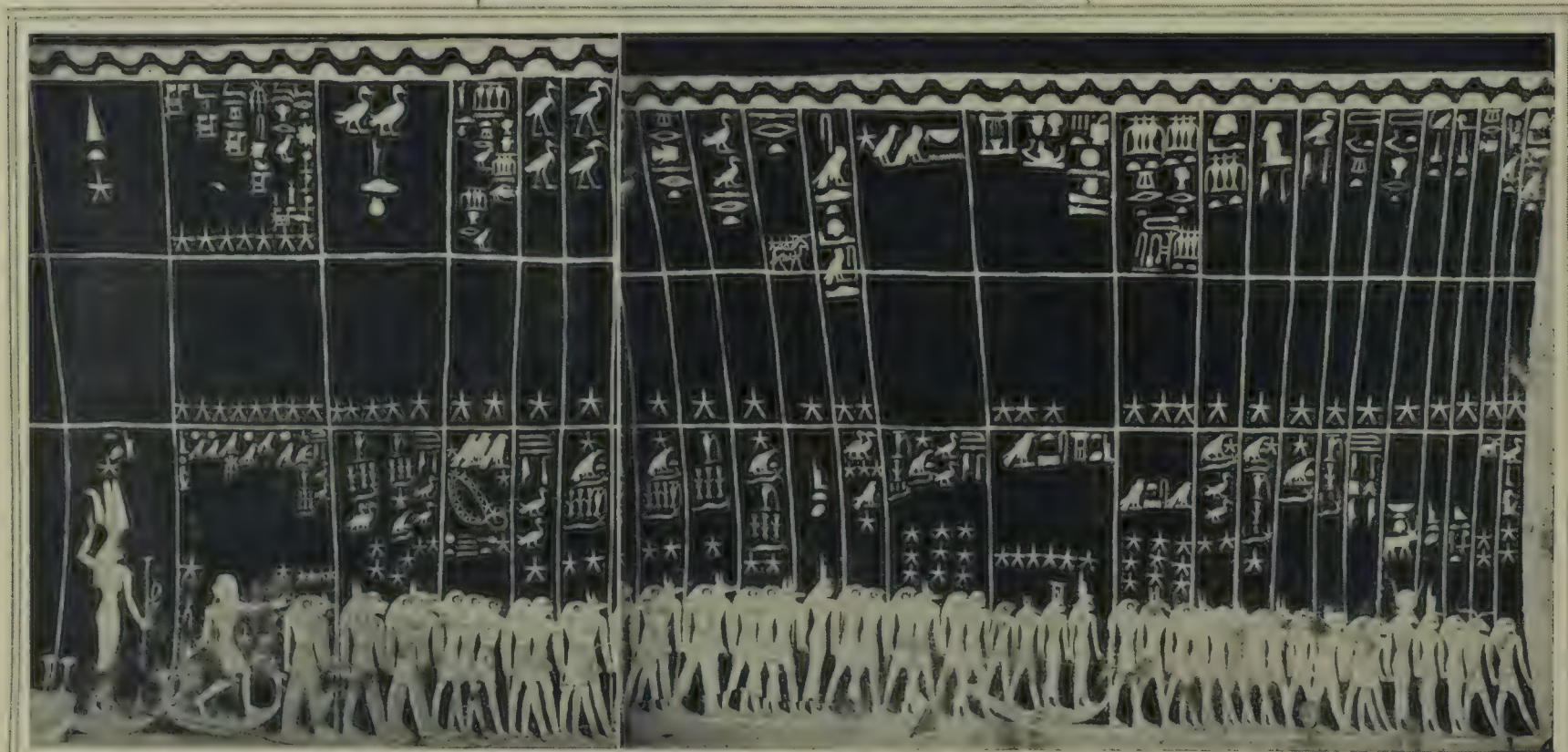
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Continued.] chart or list. . . . Egyptian astronomy consisted largely in the identification of the heavenly bodies with certain deities who had a part in religious mythology. . . . The new year was originally fixed to coincide with the day when the star Sopdet, or Sothis (the Sirius of the Romans) rose with the sun, and in the Pyramid Texts certain stars are called 'The Imperishable Ones,' and are likely to have been the circumpolar stars which never sank below the horizon. . . . The ceiling is divided into halves by a broad

[Continued below.

FIG. 4.—SHOWING (EXTREME RIGHT) THE FIGURE OF SOTHIS (SIRIUS) SEEN ALSO ON EXTREME LEFT IN FIG. 5 (A CONTINUATION): PART OF THE "STAR" CEILING, WITH FALLEN PATCHES.



FIGS. 5 AND 6.—SHOWING SOPDET OR SOTHIS (SIRIUS), EXTREME LEFT: NEXT, THE GOD SA'AH (ORION) IN HIS BARQUE: AND OTHER DIVINITIES: WITH THEIR NAMES ABOVE THEM AND AT THE TOP THE NAMES OF THEIR STARS: THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE CEILING (A CONTINUATION OF FIG. 4).

band running through the centre. On one side we have a group of divinities representing constellations, with circular spots appearing here and there upon their figures, apparently to indicate the individual stars of the constellations. The names of these deities are written near them or above their heads (Figs. 1, 2 and 3). The name of the constellation represented in the middle of the central group of figures is Mesekhtiu (Fig. 2). The name is written above the bull, and is known to signify what we call to-day the Great Bear, or, more familiarly, the Great Dipper. The name applies to the bull and to the human figure with a disc upon its head that grasps what resemble reins proceeding from the base of the bull's tail. A glance at the 'stars' on the figures of the bull and of the personage grasping the 'reins' shows a striking resemblance between their relative positions and those of the familiar stars which form the Great Bear. The other figures in the central group, the crocodile upon the back of the hippopotamus, the divinity with human body and falcon head, the bearded divinity opposing the crocodile, the falcon upon the head of the lion, and finally the goddess in the upper left-hand part of the group (Fig. 2), all represent constellations in the northern regions of the sky near the Great Bear. The left-hand group shows eleven constellations

in the guise of eleven deities (Fig. 1), whose names or epithets are written above. In the midst of the group we recognise the jackal-headed Anubis (or perhaps the mortuary deity, Dua'-mutf), the ibis-headed Thoth, and the falcon-headed Horus. . . . In the right-hand group are nine constellations, represented by as many divinities, five of whom are well known (Fig. 3). The first (from left) is Isis, and the next four are the four guardians of the dead, whose heads frequently appear upon the lids of Canopic jars in which the viscera of the dead were placed. Their names are Imsety, Hepy, Dua'-mutf, and Kebeh-senuf. On the other half of the ceiling (Figs. 4, 5 and 6) there is a list of stars in thirty-five columns, reading from right (Fig. 6) to left (Fig. 4). The first twenty-two columns contain the thirty-six Decans, the principal stars belonging to the thirty-six ten-day 'weeks' or decades of the stellar year. The first twenty-five columns are divided into three registers, the last ten into four. The topmost register contains the star-names. . . . The second or middle register of each of the first twenty-two columns contains a number of stars equal to the number of star-names at the top of the corresponding column. The lowest register contains the names of the divinities associated with the stars named above. Below the names of the 'divinities appear

[Continued opposite.

STARS OF THE PHARAOHS: THE HEAVENS PICTURED ON A CEILING.

BY COURTESY OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK. PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. HARRY BURTON.



PICTORIAL ASTRONOMY OF ANCIENT EGYPT: THE SEPULCHRAL HALL OF SETI I. (1313-1292 B.C.)—ON LEFT OF CEILING, CONSTELLATIONS, WITH MESEKHTIU (THE GREAT BEAR) IN CENTRE; ON RIGHT, OTHER STARS, INCLUDING ORION AND SIRIUS.

Continued. representations of the gods named. . . . One or more of the four guardian deities of the dead appear in twelve of the twenty-two columns of Decans. Other well-known gods represented are Geb, the earth-god, at the foot of the first column, and the goddess Isis, who appears in the fourth column (from right, in Fig. 6), as well as in the twelfth, where she stands in a sacred barque with the goddess Nephthys and the gods Setesh (commonly known as Set) and Horus, and again in the fifteenth. At the foot of the twenty-second column, which contains the

names of the principal stars in the constellation of Orion, the god Sa'h or Orion is shown in his barque, holding a sceptre in his right hand and extending the symbol of life in his left. In the twenty-third column . . . is the star Sopdet or Sothis, who was identified with Isis and called 'Queen of the Decans,' for her rising with the sun originally signalled the beginning of the New Year, and she thus had precedence over all stars. . . . The large white areas shown in Fig. 4 are due to the falling away of portions of the natural limestone roof of the chamber."

GEMS OF BIRD COLOURING: "COUSINS" OF EGYPT'S SACRED IBIS.

FROM THE PAINTING BY E. J. DETMOLD. (ARTIST'S COPYRIGHT RESERVED.)



FEATHERED BEAUTY "SITS" TO A WELL-KNOWN ARTIST, AT THE "ZOO" AVIARIES: "LOTUS BIRDS," BY E. J. DETMOLD—
THE SCARLET IBIS (*EUDOCIMUS RUBER*) AND (ABOVE) THE SNOWY EGRET (*LEUCOPHOYX CANDIDISSIMA*).

The decorative beauty of tropical and other birds, with their quaint forms and attitudes and their exquisite colouring, provided Mr. E. J. Detmold with many congenial subjects for his delicate and delightful art, as shown in his recent exhibition at the Arlington Gallery. His work is not unfamiliar to our readers, as it has often figured in our pages (in Christmas Numbers and otherwise) as well as in those of our house-mate, the "Sketch." His exhibition also included various drawings intended for a new edition of the "Arabian-Nights" (Hodder and Stoughton). The charming bird studies given above were painted at the "Zoo,"

where Mr. D. Seth-Smith, F.Z.S., kindly supplied us with the scientific names of the species represented. The drawing entitled "Lotus Birds" shows the Scarlet Ibis, from tropical and sub-tropical America. The "Royal Natural History" says: "Although so common in the country of the Pharaohs during its time of greatness, the sacred ibis is now unknown in Egypt. . . . This species now breeds in the Upper Nile, in Nubia, and the Sudan, as in Abyssinia. . . . In the lore of ancient Egypt the ibis was the emblem of Thoth, the secretary of Osiris." The Egret is a kind of heron. The same book says: "The beautiful

(Continued opposite.)

GEMS OF BIRD COLOURING: AFRICAN PARROTS, AND A COCKATOO.

FROM THE PAINTING BY E. J. DETMOLD. (ARTIST'S COPYRIGHT RESERVED.)



FEATHERED BEAUTY "SITS" TO A WELL-KNOWN ARTIST, AT THE "ZOO" AVIARIES: "PARROTS AND COCKATOO," BY E. J. DETMOLD—JARDINE'S PARROT (*PEOCEPHALUS GULIELMI*) AND (ABOVE) LEADBEATER'S COCKATOO (*CACATUA LEADBEATERI*).

Continued.
buff-backed heron (*Ardea bubulcus*), which is so common along the banks of the Nile, is frequently pointed out to tourists as the sacred ibis." The white birds shown in the drawing are specimens of the Snowy Egret (*Leucophoyx candidissima*). Of the birds on the next-hand page we read: "Far more gorgeous than all the others is the beautiful Leadbeater's Cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*) of South Australia, in which the crest is vermillion at the base with a yellow band . . . the sides

of the head, neck, and breast are tinged with a pale rose-colour. . . . Its total length is about 16 inches. . . . Jardine's Parrot (*Paeocephalus gulielmi*) comes from the West Coast of Africa. . . . The whole length of the bird is about 11 inches. All green African parrots are readily tamed, and may be often trained to talk fairly well." As Mr. Pycraft mentions on another page, "the African parrot persistently powders its nose," by rubbing it in its feathers.

A FAMOUS ARTIST'S PORTRAIT OF THE GREATEST LIVING ENGLISH WRITER.

FROM THE PORTRAIT OF THOMAS HARDY BY AUGUSTUS JOHN, A.R.A. BY COURTESY OF THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM AND THE "TIMES." 'COPYRIGHT.



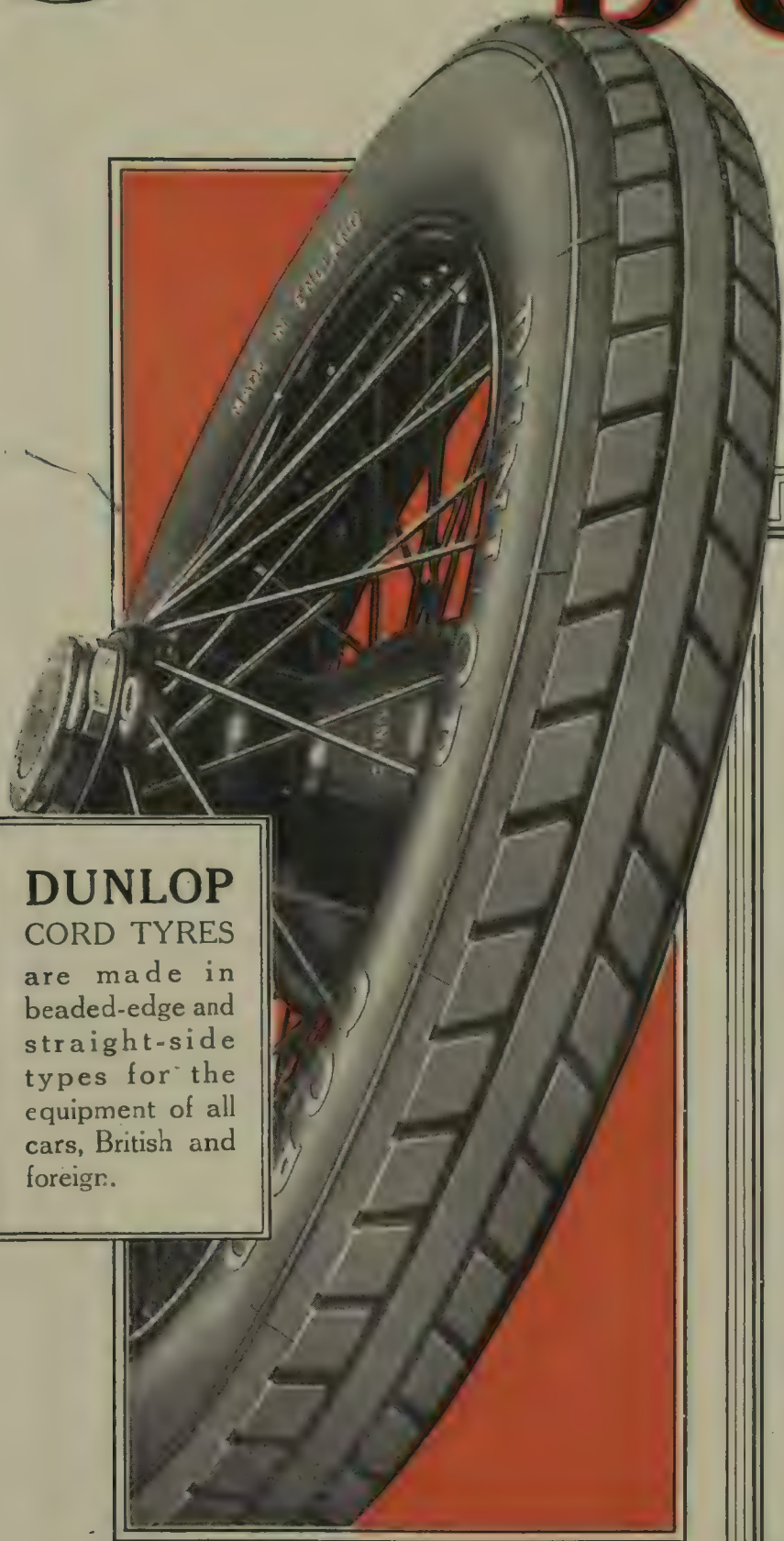
THOMAS HARDY, O.M., NOVELIST AND POET: THE PORTRAIT BY AUGUSTUS JOHN, A.R.A., RECENTLY PRESENTED TO THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM AT CAMBRIDGE BY MR. T. H. RICHES.

Augustus John's portrait of Thomas Hardy is now on view in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, to which it has been presented by Mr. T. H. Riches, of Caius College. The picture is at once a worthy memorial of England's foremost living writer, and a fine example of the work of an artist whom many regard as our greatest living painter. Mr. Thomas Hardy, although now in his eighty-fourth year (he was born in Dorset on June 2, 1840), has by no means laid aside his pen. Only a few weeks ago his new poetic drama, "The Famous Tragedy of the Queen of Cornwall at Tintagel in Lyonesse," was issued in book form, and acted by the Hardy Players at Dorchester. Photographs of the production were

given in our issue of December 8. Another performance was arranged to take place in London, at King George's Hall, on February 21. Having long ago achieved classic rank with his novels, which began to appear early in the 'seventies of last century, Mr. Hardy returned in the new century to poetry, which he had commenced writing in 1865. The three parts of his great epic-drama, "The Dynasts," appeared severally in 1903, 1906, and 1908, and have been followed at intervals by a number of other volumes of verse. Our issue of January 13, 1923 contained an interesting study of his work and personality, by Mr. Philip Guedalla, in that witty essayist's series of articles entitled "Under the Knife."

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BOOKS OF THE DAY.

By J. D. SYMON.

A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE village, perhaps the prettiest in the county, through which my afternoon constitutional often takes me, reminded me the other day of a book that has been on my table for some little time, awaiting that convenient season over which a reviewer has not always absolute power. Questions of space, time, and appropriateness often intervene in the most provoking way to push a new book out of the weekly bill; but these are purely professional matters, to be appreciated only by the Scribes, and very boring to the Reader. Enough of that, and so to return to our village and the book.

Not one book alone; for this is a village of many literary associations, and it suggests books new and old. To the inn there, a poet and a historian used to come for fishing—excellent dry-fly fishing in one of the finest chalk streams in England. Of his sport the poet has left no record in his verse; but the historian tagged a delightful piscatory ramble on to the end of an essay in which he had been telling the story of the Lords of the Manor, by whose good leave he plied his rod on the pleasant waters of the Chess. Perhaps he paid his shot with that most agreeable "Chronicle in Little." It was a subject made to his hand, for it took him into his own province, the spacious days of Great Elizabeth, who visited the Russells at their Manor of Cheneys, and is said to have planted an oak hard by the Hall. The gnarled and hollow trunk still survives, causing the sceptical to doubt its Elizabethan origin. Its vast bulk suggests an earlier planting, probably in the time of Norman William. However that may be, there is enough authentic history otherwise at Cheneys to satisfy the greediest antiquary. The rise of the Russells to power is a notable chapter in Elizabethan annals, and "to know their biographies is to know English history for twelve generations."

But when I speak of "authentic history" in this connection, *Surgit amari aliquid*. For that most fascinating essayist who wrote "Cheneys and the House of Russell" in *Frazer's Magazine* (1879) has been accused, not without reason, of sacrificing strict accuracy to charm of style. In his account of the Russells, however, he does not sin very grievously. Although in the dim beginnings of the house he accepts particulars upon which a learned Herald poured contempt, his description of the family monuments at Cheneys is most exact. You may go into the Mausoleum Chapel with the book in your hand, compare, and find no cause, for once, to question the truthfulness of Froude.

But he does not always escape, and his casual treatment of authorities has become a byword among exact scholars. The great public, however, has never been thoroughly aroused to these enormities, and continues to enjoy Froude's full-dress Histories and his "Short Studies on Great Subjects" with careless ease and happiness. The exposures have not hitherto reached beyond the inner circle of the well-informed, and the effect even on their minds has not been exactly devastating. But at last a critic has arisen, sorely exercised about the seriousness of Mr. Froude's iniquity, and determined to make it known to a popular audience. He has gone at his task hammer and tongs, and he will not lack hearers, for he has already made an excellent impression with his book on "The Private Character of Queen Elizabeth," out of which his new volume has grown. The latter is like the former—a book not to be missed, quite apart from its severe handling of another historian's misrepresentations.

"No scandal about Queen Elizabeth" is a praiseworthy maxim, and Mr. Frederick Chamberlin, in his previous book, did good service in clearing away slanders from the Virgin Monarch's memory. In "THE SAYINGS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH" (The Bodley Head; 16s.), Mr. Chamberlin deals very faithfully with a scandal that has nothing to do with sixteenth-century gossip about the Queen's morals. It is a purely academic outrage: Froude's Bowdlerisations of Gloriana's good things, which the historian paraphrased loosely when he should have transcribed them accurately. This was reprehensible, and possibly the fault merited the pillory of the parallel column; but Mr. Chamberlin foams at the mouth rather more than the sum-total of injury warrants, and his swingeing indictment leaves us somewhat cold. Nor will the general reader, for whose special benefit the tirade is designed, be profoundly impressed. Points like these are lost upon the man-in-the-street, who does not care twopence for the finer shades of scholarship. As for the scholars, they will regret that a good case has been a little spoiled by over-vehement statement. A critic in a rage is a critic self-disarmed.

Apart from this misfortune, Mr. Chamberlin's new book deserves the heartiest praise. It is the result of profound and careful research; it is rigidly honest and uncompromising in its revelation alike of Elizabeth's virtues and of her failings. In an age when anthologies are much in request, this is an anthology both novel and valuable. It emphasises the Queen's extraordinary talents and accomplishments as no former work has done: for it brings us into touch with her living speech in a very special and intimate sense. If she is not always consistent, that is the privilege of her sex. Of her mind on the question of marriage, it is impossible to arrive at any final opinion. "I am attracted to perpetual spinsterhood not by prejudice but rather by natural inclination."—"I will never marry, but I will ever bear good will and favour to those who have liked and furthered the same."

"I desire to marry for two reasons, one for the welfare and peace of my subjects, to leave them a certain successor. . . . The other reason for marrying is to acquire honour and grandeur, of which I am more desirous than needy." Perhaps the nearest approach to finality is to be found in this saying: "At my own time I will turn my mind to marriage if it be for the public good."

The most interesting new light in the book is the Queen's explanation of her favour for Leicester. He had stood her friend in her early days of misfortune when her life was in danger, and had even sold his possessions to provide her with funds. To this question Mr. Chamberlin promises to return. He has still much work to do in his studies of Elizabeth, and his future books are sure of a welcome as cordial as that earned by the present volume and its forerunner.

The sayings are classified under many headings, such as: The Gentle Side; Marriage—Concrete; Marriage—General; Religion, Church, Retorts, The Absolute Monarch, France, Princes, and Mary Queen of Scots. The last-named section throws into strong relief Elizabeth's disingenuous action after Mary's execution—those subtleties and disavowals which injure her reputation more than the mere signing of the death-warrant. Her protestations, read together, betray a clear failure of nerve, and consequent moral inability to stand by the irrevocable. Her distraction when she realised what she had done seems to have robbed her of consistent thought, as when she exclaimed to the French Ambassador, apropos of Davison's imprisonment—"I beg you not to believe that I would be so wicked as to throw blame on an humble secretary, if it were not true." Elizabeth knew perfectly well that to put her hand to Judgment of Death was no empty form, and her subse-



A BRITISH CONCESSION TO BELGIUM IN EAST AFRICA: HAULING DOWN THE UNION JACK AT LUKIRA, WITH BRITISH AND BELGIAN TROOPS AT THE SALUTE, AFTER THE ALTERATION OF THE TANGANYIKA-RUANDA FRONTIER.

The ceremony here illustrated, which took place on December 31 last, was the result of a new Anglo-Belgian agreement altering the frontier between Tanganyika (British) and Ruanda-Urundi (Belgian), the two territories into which German East Africa, ceded after the war, was divided. The previous boundary, arranged in 1919, was an artificial one based on railway communication between Tanganyika and Uganda, but it cut through the domain of the native King Musinga of Ruanda, and for this and other reasons the Belgians found it inconvenient. Great Britain considered the Belgian case sympathetically, and brought it before the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. A new geographical frontier was arranged, following the Kagera River and keeping Musinga's territory intact. The settlement, involving a substantial British concession, has given great satisfaction to Belgium.

quent prevarications show her in this instance as something less than great.

Another very able biographer of Elizabeth, the writer of the excellent account of her girlhood, is in the spring publishing lists with a new volume about a Monarch; but this time his subject is Hanoverian. Mr. Frank Mumby has made a reputation for his historical studies, which are popular without being in any way cheap. He distinguished himself in work of this sort at a time when the market was flooded with "the undigested memoir," as a friend of mine most aptly called a peculiarly atrocious form of book-making, much in vogue before the war, but now happily all but extinct. From the first, Mr. Mumby stood apart from the sciolists. He showed that he had a historical conscience that would satisfy even Mr. Chamberlin; he wrote well, and he relied upon documents. That reliance has grown, and he has come to depend upon original materials more than upon his own narrative, which he has reduced to the barest connectives. Hence his admirable series, "History in Contemporary Letters," of which the latest volume is "GEORGE III. AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION" (Constable; 21s.), a book most important and opportune at a moment when so much is being done and written to bring about a better understanding between the United States and Great Britain.

The book reflects every shade of contemporary opinion on both sides of the Atlantic during the British Colonists' struggle for Independence. Letters from the King and his Ministers are given, together with those of Colonial officials, patriot leaders, and private persons. Among the most interesting are those from merchants, whose views on the menace to trade are particularly significant

to-day, when the same questions on a larger scale are of the first importance. A Norwich merchant draws a dismal picture of the unemployment consequent on the non-importation orders imposed upon America. "The cries of thousands of poor journeymen weavers, and the clamour of their unemployed masters, with all their numerous dependants of combers, dyers, hot-pressers, etc., will ere long reach the ears of the weak, tyrannical Lord that occasioned them and make his name as odious in Europe as in America." This letter, written to an American correspondent, reflects the large measure of sympathy England extended to the Colonists, and shows how deeply the Government's policy was resented by intelligent men.

The story of the Revolution, as unfolded by these fascinating and admirably arranged documents from both sides of the sea, affords a curious commentary on the bad chance that even the most enlightened statesmanship stands against obstinate pigheadedness. Mr. Mumby is to be congratulated for the skill with which he has set the utterances of Chatham against those of the King and his "puppet-in-chief," Lord North; and this method is typical of the whole book. We are present, as it were, at a symposium of all the persons most vitally concerned in the great issue; we hear them discuss the problem from day to day in their own words, and, when they come to action, their deeds are described by eye-witnesses. I feel safe to predict for this excellent book as hearty a reception in America as it is receiving here. It will clear away many old misunderstandings, and help to promote that co-operation of two now distinct national individualities, on which, as Mr. Belloc has lately shown, the future peace and prosperity of the world depends.

A phrase in the foregoing notice of the book about Queen Elizabeth gives one a cue to introduce another new volume, which might have come in otherwise upon a topical allusion, had that not proved to be a canard. Lately a rumour went abroad that the Labour Government intended to increase unemployment by throwing the public hangman out of work. The report was untrue, but its very mooted proved that the question is in the air, and must sooner or later come to the test of public opinion. Meanwhile a good book on the subject has appeared, and is creating lively interest and discussion. "JUDGMENT OF DEATH," by Mr. E. Bowen-Rowlands (Collins; 15s.), is a learned, interesting and temperate survey of the entire case, *pro* and *con*, by a distinguished man of law. It is a valuable work for those who wish to arrive at an independent conclusion, for, although the writer has his own opinion, he always maintains a judicial attitude and never allows any partisan feeling to influence his argument.

Mr. Bowen-Rowlands states the case in its historical, ethical, and practical aspects. He reviews the principles of State punishment, and examines judgment of death in ancient, mediæval and modern times. He then considers methods of execution—a grisly subject, but here treated with a scientific detachment that obviates all tendency to the morbid. He next states the objections to and the arguments in favour of the death penalty, and concludes with some necessary reforms in English Law.

Among these last, one suggestion is of particular interest. It is a measure of precaution, designed to remove the onus of final decision from a single individual, the Home Secretary. It is not an innovation, but a reversion to obsolete custom. Before the Accession of Queen Victoria, Mr. Bowen-Rowlands reminds us, all death sentences passed at the Central Criminal Court were revised at a special sitting of the King in Council. The practice fell into disuse in Victorian times, because many of the cases were of a kind that Councillors would not care to discuss before a woman. They wished also to save the young Queen from a trying ordeal. The institution had many advantages, and its revival in a modified form might not be amiss. The author suggests, therefore, that a special Board of Four—the Home Secretary and three others, not members of the Civil Service, should decide the question of executing the punishment of death in the case of convictions for murder. He points out that this would in no wise affect the Prerogative of his Majesty, as it would merely substitute for one official, whose qualifications do not include a knowledge of either the theory or the practice of the law, four men of whom three would be so qualified.

These be grave, not to say hanging, matters. Let us end on a lighter key with a few notes for next week's Library List. Admirers of Mr. De La Mare's poetry and prose will be interested in a biographical and critical sketch of that author and his works by Mr. R. L. Mégroz. It is entitled "WALTER DE LA MARE," and is published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton at 7s. 6d. Among the new novels, a story of Bolshevism is attracting unusual attention. To this extraordinarily powerful book I shall return in a later article. It is "WINE OF FURY," by a new writer, Leigh Rogers (Grant Richards; 7s. 6d.). To these add "THE TERRIFORD MYSTERY," by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, whose work is invariably a safe choice for fascination, thrills, and good writing (Hutchinson; 7s. 6d.); add also a book that arouses curiosity by its mere title, "Two Men," by Two Anonymous Writers (Philpot; 7s. 6d.), recalling, as it does, that curiously able pair of long short-stories, "Two Women," likewise by Two Anonymous Writers. There is a proverb, "Not twice in the same place," which refers to hits in shooting, and is here rather ominous; but we shall see. The expected sometimes happens.

CHANGING MOROCCO: MOTORS AND MODERNITY IN AN ANCIENT LAND.

SKETCHES FROM LIFE BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN MOROCCO, A. FORESTIER.



OLD-WORLD FILIAL PIETY SURVIVES IN MARRAKESH: A SON'S SALUTATION AND A FATHER'S BLESSING WHEN THEY MEET OUT OF DOORS.



OLD MOROCCO'S POSTAL SERVICE: A "REKKA" (COURIER) CARRYING A LETTER IN A CLEFT STICK FOR A LONG DISTANCE.



NEW MOROCCO'S POSTAL SERVICE UNDER THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE: THE "FACTEUR" (POSTMAN) DELIVERING LETTERS.



THE MOORS ACQUIRE THE MOTORING HABIT UNDER FRENCH INFLUENCE: A MOTOR-BUS FROM CASABLANCA TO MARRAKESH, WITH "A POLYGLOT, GOOD-NATURED, DELIGHTFUL COMPANY," INCLUDING WOMEN PASSENGERS INSIDE.



OLD-TIME TRADE IN MOROCCO: (LEFT) A DATE AND CURRANT SELLER AT MARRAKESH, KEEPING OFF FLIES WITH A FEATHER; (RIGHT) A VENDOR OF LIVE FOWLS AT CASABLANCA.



SANITATION AND CLEAN STREETS IN NEW MOROCCO: SCAVENGERS AT WORK, WITH THEIR "WHEELBARROWS," IN MARRAKESH.



THE SULTAN ARRIVES FOR AN EVENING RECEPTION, PRECEDED BY A LANTERN-BEARER AND ATTENDED BY HIS CHAMBERLAIN.



TEA A LA RUSSIE BECOMES THE FASHION IN FRENCH MOROCCO: A NATIVE PREPARING TEA, WITH A RUSSIAN SAMOVAR AND GLASSES.

The drawings on this and the opposite page, made on the spot by Mr. A. Forestier, who visited the country on our behalf, illustrate the strange mingling of old and new in French Morocco to-day. Regarding the first sketch, Mr. Forestier says in an explanatory note: "A boy meeting his father in the street comes quickly to him, bows before him, and touches his chest with his bent forehead, joining his hands at the same time. The father takes his boy's head between his palms and calls Allah's blessing on him. The same mode of salutation is used, on entering a house, by children in general towards their elders, as a special mark of submission and homage." Nothing is changing old Moorish customs

so much as the advent of motor transport. The new 150-mile motor-bus service between Casablanca and Marrakesh, for example, has become very popular, and is patronised alike by natives and cosmopolitan tourists. A typical busload is thus described by a "Times" writer. "And such passengers! Mr. Jones, of Wales, and Mr. Silas P. Chickpea, of Chicago; Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego; Lot and his wife; Jeremiah—there is always a Jeremiah on every motor car; Potiphar's wife; a centurion in uniform and a nonconformist St. Paul distributing tracts; a polyglot, good-natured, delightful company, a travelling circus of the world's wayfarers."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

HELD TO SURPASS THE ALHAMBRA: A LOVELY MOORISH MAUSOLEUM.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, AFTER A RECENT VISIT TO MOROCCO.



IN AN OLD-WORLD MOORISH CITY MADE ACCESSIBLE BY FRENCH MOTOR TOURS: THE HALL OF THE TWELVE PILLARS AT MARRAKESH, CONTAINING TOMBS OF THE SAADIAN SULTANS (SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES).

"The Hall of the Twelve Pillars," writes Mr. A. Forestier, "is a masterpiece of Moorish architecture, considered superior, from the harmony of its proportions and the finish of its details, to the marvels of the Alhambra. The drawing shows the tombstones of Moulay Ahmed el Mansour, the seventh Sultan of the Saadian Dynasty, and of his son and grandson—later Sultans—his successors. Minor tombstones are also to be seen, those of a younger prince's children, and a Saadian princess. The marble for these tombstones was brought from Italy. They are covered with arabesques mixed with sacred texts engraved by the

most celebrated craftsmen of the period. The mausoleum was but lately opened to the public, and was being restored when I visited it, by permission of the municipal services. The existence of the mausoleum was revealed to Marshal (then General) Lyautey at the time of the occupation of the town, by the highest religious authority. It was apparently unknown until then by the inhabitants of the city. About the middle of the seventeenth century the Hassanian Sherifs replaced the Saadians, and are still the reigning family, which is also known by the name of the Alouite Dynasty."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the U.S. and Canada.]

The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

THE DRAWING-ROOM THEATRE.—THE FELLOWSHIP OF PLAYERS.

HOPE springs eternal! In a dream there came to me a fairy "full of beans." She had a wonderful idea, she said, and she felt sure that, if realised, it would render immense service to the drama as well as to the actors; that it would pay its way and become a London topic.

"Is it quite original?" I asked. Whereupon there was a little "hm" and a "ha" and the not unwonted feminine doubt whether I ought to ask questions. But with a little pressure she said that it was going to be tried—somewhere in America; but, like Nora Bayes, she would not say when, nor would she say how. At any rate, for London she had evolved a scheme all out of her own head, and she wanted someone to help her to set the ball rolling. And as her eyes—pretty eyes—were glowing with enthusiasm, and I look upon it as the priceless gift of youth—and all agree—I was won over. "Fire away," said I; "tell me all about it and I will see how far I can give a little aid if it promises to be helpful to the Cause."

Then with glee she exclaimed: "It is a Drawing-Room Theatre, a *théâtre d'élite*, such as the Capucines began in Paris, only much smaller in size and in number of patrons. I want," she went on in vertiginous fluency, "the loan of a big drawing-room in one of the large London mansions; preferably in the house of a leader of society who loves the theatre and has literary tastes. When I have found my 'theatre,' I shall want a hundred people to subscribe five guineas each for six performances, and each of my hundred shall be allowed to bring one guest. Two hundred will be the extreme limit of the audience; and, except the Press, there will be no chance of admission for either love or money. When I have captured my subscribers it will be easy to recruit my actors: ask the Stage Society, Phoenix, Play Actors, Repertory Players and the rest of the Sunday societies, how many artists are clamouring at their gates for a chance, and *pro deo*, save a guinea or two for expenses. I feel sure that when I send my recruiting appeal to the Press, the supply will overwhelm the demand tenfold."

"And who is going to produce?"

"I," said she. "I am a cosmopolitan, and I know my business. I have been connected with a leading London theatre; I have studied on the stages of Paris and Berlin; I have it at my fingers' ends. Producing is as peculiar a gift as acting; you must learn the rudiments—the rest is instinct. Producers are born, not made."

"The plays?"

"Now, really," she laughed at me in her charming youthful impertinence, "ought you, a critic of I don't know how many years' experience, to ask me such a silly question? Plays! Don't you know that there is a library full of printed plays worth doing, and that the cry is, still they come, unto the desk and the reviewers' knowledge, but rarely to the stage? What about all the little works of Housman, the plays of Rubinstein, Lawrence, the plays of—I stemmed the tide with a "Yes, Yes," but as she still wedged in names and titles, I felt that, at any rate in that respect, there would be no crying in the wilderness. "Are foreign plays also to be considered?"

"Of course," she said; "there are many foreign works that will never be heard in England, as they deserve to be, if somebody does not take them in hand regardless of commercial aspect. Is it not a shame that Porto-Riche has never once been translated; that since the Stage Society did the 'Nouvelle Idole' of François de Curel, this greatest dramatist of France has remained totally ignored over here? Is it not a shame that we never see a Danish or Swedish or Norwegian play (except Ibsen or Björnsen); that of Holland we know only Heyermans and of the Flemish nothing at all; and that as far as Italy is concerned we have swaggered ever so long with the one belated discovery of Pirandello's 'Six Characters,' which, goodness knows why, has been banned by the Censor; that of Spain we did a Benavento play—badly; that of Slovakia, Serbia—"

"I know, I know," I sighed, and felt like the judge who soothed the irate lawyer's protest against a witness's volubility: "You can dam the current but you cannot stem it." "The evidence is overwhelming, the plays are there; you have proved it with a vengeance. Now a practical question—what about stage and scenery?"

"The stage, that is simple enough—a fit-up podium is all I want; but the scenery, that is a moot

during the war, your most effective scene was the palatial room in 'La Cresse du Saint Sacrement,' by Prosper Mérimée—nothing but impressively draped curtains and a few paraphernalia styled Louis XV. And then there is, of course, Hasait, which Basil Dean uses so well on the grand scale. I understand that Hasait, the inventor, is perfecting a lantern so compact and easily portable that in a short time it will be practicable to use it in the smallest possible space, and that the expense will be very small. As for props, I can borrow them; I know I can: the big emporia will only be too glad to lend me all I want for an advertisement on the programme."

"You blessed optimist!" I said; "however, I will not damp your ardour." (For I was impressed by her methodical marshalling of facts.) "But now, suppose all that comes into being, in what manner would your Drawing-Room Theatre help on drama beyond enlightening your two hundred?"

"On that point," said the valiant little promoter, "I have no doubts. Murder will out—so will good things. If my patrons and the Press are pleased by some of the productions, they are sure to find their way to the regular boards. For of one thing I am sure: if the plan materialises at all, I shall have some managers or their representatives in my fold. They want the plays—we may be able to find them." And then she quoted most aptly how "At Mrs. Beam's" and "Outward Bound" were discovered at Everyman Theatre, and "Between Four Walls," and latterly "Havoc," at Sunday performances.

"But why a Drawing-Room Theatre?" I asked. "Why not a larger scale, a new club—or something of the sort?"

"The answer is, diplomacy and finance. If you tell the public, even the intelligentsia, that they can become members for a couple of guineas, you must launch out expensively, take a theatre, spend at least one hundred and fifty to two hundred on a performance, and you are not at all sure that you get the right sort of public. If, however, you announce that the affair is select; that no more than a hundred can get in; that with five hundred pounds you will achieve what otherwise costs double and more, and that by their help and advocacy great service can be rendered to the drama, I feel sure that there will be response. Young as I am I know the world. To be exclusive is to be fashionable. The less you let in, the greater the welcome made for you by those that remain outside."

"Well, at any rate," I said, "you are a capital Portia, and I would lend you a hand if I could. I will devote my page in *The Illustrated London News* to your dream of a little enchanted island in the

World of the Theatre, and if my readers ask who is this latest champion of the drama, I shall inform them of your identity and where you are to be found. Meanwhile, remember what stuff dreams are made on; don't wonder if you remain in *nubibus*. But go on and prosper! Enthusiasm deafens the ear as it purblinds the eye. Still, who knows?" Then I woke up!

The Strand Theatre was alive with enthusiasm. First we had an enthusiastic and witty speech on the ideals of the Fellowship of Players, enthusiastically received, and "Macbeth" crowned with plaudits. This is no place to underline weaknesses, for it is hardly to be expected that the almost insuperable difficulties of presenting the supernatural can be overcome in a single performance. There were minor incompetencies and hesitations too, but Mr. Edmund Willard gave us a Macbeth all vigour—too much vigour. He was a Thane indeed; but there were moments when the soul was bare and we saw the man. Miss Beatrice Wilson gave a fine study of Lady Macbeth. Though at times she lacked vigour, she achieved power in the sleep-walking scene, where in her aching memories and terror the woman triumphs over the queen. The Macduff of Mr. Douglas Burbidge stood out as a vital figure at once both manly and tender.

The Fellowship of Players deserve support, for have they not removed the reproach that we cannot produce Shakespeare in the West-End?



A ROMANCE THAT SUBSISTED ON A SOAP "BUBBLE": RODNEY MARTIN (MR. RALPH LYNN) AND HIS SWEET-HEART, MARY GRAYSON (MISS DORIS KENDAL) IN "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" AT THE ALDWYCH THEATRE. Rodney and Mary are partners in a bogus soap company, which has no capital and no soap, but unbounded advertisements—a soap "bubble" in the South Sea sense. The fortunes of their personal romance depend on their ability to bluff Rodney's father, a soap king, into buying up their concern.

Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.



"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE," AT THE ALDWYCH THEATRE: RODNEY, SUPPORTED BY AMBROSE PEALE (MR. WILL DEMING), DISPLAYS THE VIRTUE OF "THIRTEEN SOAP, UNLUCKY FOR DIRT," BEFORE THE COMTESSE DE BEAURIEN (MISS CECILIA GOLD).

"It Pays to Advertise" is the amusing farce, by Roi Cooper Megrue and Walter Hackett, recently produced at the Aldwych Theatre. Ambrose Peale is an advertising agent in league with Rodney and his fiancée to run a bogus soap business, as described under the other photograph.—[Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.]

point. Generally, I can do all I want in curtains: for people of imagination, curtains make the picture. Don't you remember that in your French Theatre,

AS GREAT A SENSATION IN AMERICA AS IN ENGLAND: "THE MIRACLE."

PHOTOGRAPH BY WHITE STUDIO.



THE KNIGHT AND THE NUN KNEEL TO THE STATUE OF THE MADONNA: MR. ORVILLE CALDWELL, MISS ROSAMOND PINCHOT, AND LADY DIANA COOPER IN "THE MIRACLE," IN NEW YORK.

The production of "The Miracle," the remarkable Reinhardt spectacle which was seen here, at Olympia, just before the war, has roused great interest at the New Century Theatre, New York, not only because the allegorical pageant is very beautiful and dramatic, but because Lady Diana Cooper, the lovely youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, has been seen as the Madonna. The story of "The Miracle" is that of the young nun, Megildis, who is lured from the convent by the Knight. On her departure, the statue of the Madonna comes to life, descends from her pedestal, and takes the place of the Nun. Megildis returns after having suffered many things, and the Madonna

once more mounts the pedestal, and, with divine forgiveness, takes the baby from Megildis's hands and holds it in her own. As the result of a dispute as to who had been engaged to play the Madonna, Lady Diana Cooper alternates, in this rôle, with Princess Marchibelli, known on the stage as Maria Carmi. Lady Diana, however, appears at every performance, as she alternates with Miss Rosamond Pinchot in taking the part of Megildis, the Nun. For the production, the New Century Theatre has been converted into what looks like a mediæval convent church, and even the seats for the audience have been given pew-ends! Over 700 persons take part in the performance.

THE WORLD OF WOMEN

THE QUEEN has been busily occupied in town looking after and helping along the very many good works that claim her ever-ready sympathy and help. Her Majesty has also been seeing pictures, and these give her real pleasure. Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles have been at the Palace, and their Majesties at Chesterfield House. The Prince of Wales's fractured collar-bone kept him confined to York House, where the King and Queen and Princess Mary, the Duke and Duchess of York and Prince George all paid him cheery visits, and found him cheery too: for he is a sportsman, quite prepared to take the pain with the pleasure, and laugh at both. No other variety gets the real fun and the true benefit from hunting; and other varieties are rare indeed in our right little, tight little island. Queen Alexandra is still at Sandringham, where she enjoys the companionship of Queen Maud of Norway and of Princess Victoria. That one of her nephews has married, and that another is about to marry, Canadian girls, without rank, was news received by her Majesty with resignation rather than joy. Queen Alexandra belongs to the old régime: her mother was one of the most ambitious of women; and through all Queen Alexandra's great sweetness of nature has run a strong vein of conservative belief in the divine right of kings, and the necessity for keeping royalty of royal blood. This has no doubt been mitigated by the happenings of recent years; but those happenings have been so evil in her sight that Queen Alexandra retains much of her conviction. Her sister, the Empress Marie Feodorovna, is now at the villa at Elsinore which the two august ladies built for a pleasure-house, and which is now a home and refuge to one. The Grand Duchess Xenia is at present there on a visit to her mother.

I have an idea that a number of people who were at the reception at Londonderry House last week, and who know well its spaciousness, dignity, and beauty, and the type of crowd to be found there, would have liked also to look in at the Government party at the Hyde Park Hotel. I have a yet stronger notion that many of the Labour Party's ladies would have given a great deal to see the house, the flowers, the beautiful pictures and statuary, the jewels, dresses, and decorations at Lady Londonderry's reception. What a pity there could not have been some little exchange of guests: there would have ensued quite a lot of mutual appreciation. Lord and Lady Londonderry are the embodied spirit of real hospitality. If the hostess wore superb and plentiful jewels, they are a heritage, and one in which Britishers all round take a vicarious pride. They are not, as some would-be smart agitator has said: "Diamonds bought out of profits on black diamonds, which are the common property of the nation." The Londonderry jewels were in the family before the coal-mines. The money of the Vane-Tempests and Stewarts—much of it through heiresses who married heads of these families—went to develop the coal-mines and give lots of employment.

Anyone who has visited Seaham and the Londonderry coal-fields will not need to be told that thought and kindness as well as capital are employed in the working of them.

Mrs. Kellogg, wife of the latest American Ambassador to our Court, opened a bazaar last week for the schools for Russian orphans rescued by the Russian Relief and Reconstruction Society, in the beautiful ball-room of the American Ladies' Club. A slight, graceful figure she has, and a kind,

A fashionable trio from Woollands Bros., Knightsbridge, S.W. A quaint "fan" of beige ribbon trims the "chic" hat of black satin and pedal straw above; while a vivid sealing-wax monogram decorates the becoming affair on the right.

(See page 328.)

small-featured, refined face, framed in pretty silvered hair. Her words were few and delivered in that decided American accent which has a piquancy in

our ears. She declared the bazaar open. It seemed to me that she was an admirable blend of simpleness and smartness in dress, as probably also in character. Her long coat of cloth braided in silk was very dark blue, almost black. Her one bit of fur, a short tie, was of beautiful Russian sable, and her becoming, narrow-brimmed hat was of velvet, the same shade as her coat, with a slight drapery of blue silk lace, and a jewelled ornament in front. There were several Russian Princesses present—none more distinguished-looking and handsome than one who is American by birth, Princess Belosselsky-Belozerski, who is tall, fair slight, and the possessor of beautiful features. Princess Mestchersky was selling some beautiful embroidery, done by herself, to help these orphaned little ones whose parents had died by violence. There were some lovely old lace, some furs, and some old family jewels being sold. One hopes the bazaar did well, for the children are being remarkably well brought up, and should be valuable citizens in the great country which we all hope Russia will eventually become.

A meeting at which the speakers included a bishop of the Church of England, a Roman Catholic monseigneur, the head of the Church Army, the wife of the head of the Salvation Army, an eloquent and inspired prebendary of the Church of England, whose church is always packed, a woman social reformer, and a rabbi of the Jewish faith representing the Chief Rabbi, seemed to give little promise of a united family. Yet it was to form a United Family League that the Marchioness Townshend had invited them to come and speak, and that the Marchioness of Milford Haven went to take the chair. There was a sailor speaker, Sir Trevor Dawson, and a soldier-speaker, Colonel Laurie, D.S.O. Lady Milford Haven had come in spite of a cold so severe that she could not read the letters promising support, or make any speech herself.—A. E. L.



Destined for bright spring days are these attractive models, which hail from Marshall and Snelgrove's, Oxford Street, W. Covert suiting makes the neat costume on the extreme left, and beige rep its companion. On the right is a distinctive coat and skirt of blue gabardine, boasting an underskirt of black satin, and completed with Peter Pan collar and cuffs. (See page 328.)

The John Haig Famous Hostelry Series*Birch's, Cornhill.*

The Home of Turtle Soup

PROPERLY to know the City of London it is necessary to be acquainted with "Birch's," of Cornhill, that delightfully quaint old building which bravely persists in intruding its antiquity right in the very heart of British commerce.

Behind those charming old windows and that wonderful 17th Century front there is to be found what some ascribe to be the real reason of London City renown and cause for the prosperous appearance of her aldermen. From Birch's comes the real Turtle Soup without which Civic banquets and Guild dinners would lose their individuality, for the business of Birch's has been associated as caterers with practically all the great State functions almost since the foundation of the house.

The potential wealth which has passed over the threshold of No. 15 is too enormous to compute; since it was founded just after the Fire of London the house has always been in high favour with London's merchant princes. To-day many of our foremost financiers, bankers and city magnates turn into Birch's to discuss matters over light lunch or refreshment. Such men are rare judges of quality and value, and, as might be expected, that incomparable whisky the *original* John Haig is their considered choice when occasion demands the best.

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Fashions and Fancies.

Fashions for the Golf Course.

Sunny spring days on the links are happy prospects to which we all look forward at this date in the calendar, and such a background offers boundless possibilities in the field of attractive golfing kit. A brilliant Fair Isle coat, for instance, edged with brushed wool, looks distinctly effective worn with a skirt of striped homespun and a neat beret of varnished kid—a fact which is proved by the illustration on this page, accompanying an equally happy alliance of a woven stockinette jumper suit worn with a hat and scarf of Kasha cloth embroidered with the sampler cross-stitch. Woollen costumes in gay colours and tweeds in large checks and plaids make equally useful golf outfits, which look very effective against the green links and brilliant sunshine.

For Cloudy Days.

But spring weather, especially in this country, is disconcertingly fickle unless one is prudently armed with a reliable wrap coat to guard against sudden showers. The "Eve" cloudy day golf coat, pictured on the right is ideal for this purpose. Built by Aquascutum, of 126, Regent Street, W., it is light and roomy, yet affording complete protection. It can be obtained in the famous wool and weatherproof Aquascutum cloths for 6 guineas, or in field coatings for 3½ guineas. Needless to say, it is excellent for all sports and country wear generally, allowing perfect freedom of movement at all times.

Windproof and showerproof is this practical "Cloudy Day Golf Coat," built of the well-known Aquascutum cloth. Sketched at Aquascutum, 126, Regent Street, W.

Sports Hats of Varied Designs.

The hat is, of course, an important item of the sports costume, and needs careful selection. A brochure containing beautifully coloured illustrations of all the newest and most attractive designs obtainable at Harrods, Knightsbridge, S.W., will be sent gratis and post free to all readers of this paper, who should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity. It includes the "Daphne," a becoming close-fitting lightweight hat in suède and pedal straw for 33s. 6d. and a fascinating affair of Friselle straw boasting a small rolled brim bound with ribbon, christened the "Edna." The cost is £2 2s., and both hats can be obtained in every artistic colour. The new hair-plait hat in mixed colourings of flame and nigger, turquoise and grey, etc., is another practical model. It is completed with ribbon and a tiny sports wing to tone, and can be secured for 27s. 6d.

The Reappearance of the Yoke.

A perfectly fitting yoke is one of the distinctive features of the new spring coats and skirts which may be studied at Marshall and Snelgrove's, Oxford Street, W., who are responsible for the attractive trio pictured on page 326. In the centre is a costume of beige rep, alternately plain and accordion-pleated. The skirt is of the latter variety, mounted on a plain, shaped yoke, and finished with a tiny frill of the pleating. The coat is trimmed in the same way, and the cost is 16½ guineas. A shaped yoke also adds a distinctive note to the well-cut model of covert suiting pictured on the left. The coat is finished with three flat, tucked frills, and the skirt boasts a small pocket from which to hang a gaily coloured handkerchief—13½ guineas is the price of this costume; and the same amount secures the novel affair of navy-blue gabardine and black satin on the extreme right. The skirt is made in the form of two wide panels front and back, showing at the sides and hem an underslip of black satin. The coat ties with cord at the neck in the approved Peter Pan manner, and two loose narrow panels, reaching almost to the knees, take the place of the usual revers. The cuffs and collars are of white georgette.

Hats for Spring Days in Town.

Captivating forerunners of the coming mode are the three hats pictured on page 326, which hail from the salons of Woollands Bros., Knightsbridge, S.W. The quaint shape on the left, reminiscent of the coiffe of a French Sister of Charity, has

a straw crown, a narrow turned-up brim of moiré, and the trimming of stiff beige ribbon. Opposite is a distinctive model of black pedal straw, finished with two magnificent osprey tufts and a brim of black satin. In complete contrast is the close-fitting hat of black satin in the centre, which boasts the novel trimming of a monogram in brilliant sealing wax! With it is carried a handbag of black suède, lined with scarlet moiré, and decorated with the same novel motif. There are also toques and shapes of every description, trimmed with the fashionable ospreys, and shady hats of Tuscan straw, swathed with hand-painted scarves, whose long ends hang gracefully over the shoulder. Small hats of the



Spring sunshine offers boundless opportunities to wear these attractive golf outfits—one enhanced by a gay Fair Isle coat, and the other by a cap and scarf of Kasha cloth, embroidered in an amusing cross-stitch design.

new turned-up variety can be obtained in many colours, the segment crown and brim being decorated with bands of painted leather in effective Chinese designs.



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RADIO NOTES.

IN the same way that a newspaper is looking continuously for new features, and providing them, for the interest of its readers, so with the British Broadcasting Company, whose live organisation is constantly developing new ideas for the interest of radio listeners. Chief amongst many other innovations are six symphony concerts, the first of which was arranged to be given on Feb. 22, at Central Hall, Westminster. Microphones in the hall and simultaneous broadcasting enable nearly two million listeners, in all parts of the land, to hear the concerts as clearly as though seated with the direct audience in Central Hall. The various concerts will be performed by the Royal Albert Hall, the London Symphony, and the Royal Philharmonic orchestras, and the conductors will include Sir Landon Ronald, Mr. Percy Pitt, and Mr. Hamilton Harty. St. Dunstan's Institute for the Blind will benefit by the proceeds from the concerts, the remaining five of which are to take place on March 7 and 21, April 9 and 23, and May 2. Those members of the public who would like to compare one or more of the actual performances with broadcast reception at home of similar concerts, may obtain seats at popular prices: 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d., and 1s. 3d.

Another important development introduced recently as a regular daily service is the transmission of correct time direct from the standard clock at Greenwich Observatory. By the simultaneous broadcasting method, listeners all over the country are able to keep their clocks and watches right as the result of hearing the high-pitched note of the "ticks" which indicate the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, and 59th seconds immediately preceding the times of 3.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.—the half-hour in each case being represented by a sixth "tick." On Sundays the Greenwich signals are at 10 p.m. In addition, a touch of romance has been added to broadcasting by the transmission of the chimes of "Big Ben," the great clock-tower at the Houses of Parliament

This novel time service may be heard at 7 p.m. on week-days, and on Sundays at 8.30 p.m.

Since British radio listeners heard recently the relayed broadcast concert from "KDKA," Pittsburgh, U.S.A., the B.B.C. engineers have continued experiments in picking up American broadcasts. These experiments have met with considerable success, and directly negotiations with certain American

intercepted by the B.B.C. experts, but at that time conditions were not suitable for relaying to British listeners.

In the near future, it is possible that the radio public in Great Britain may hear broadcasts from Australia, whose first station was described in these columns a fortnight ago. This may be brought about as the result of transmissions of the Australian concerts being picked up and relayed via Los Angeles, New York, and the British broadcasting stations.

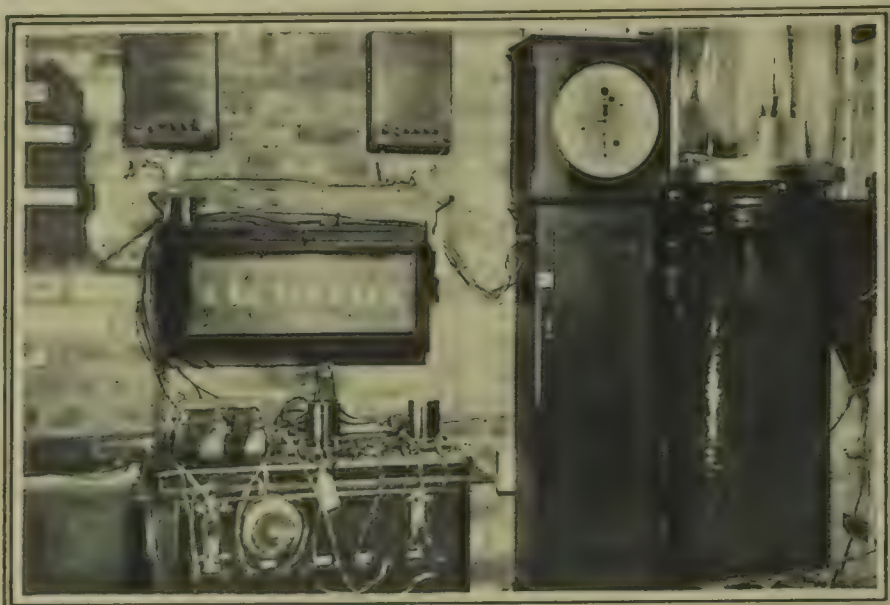
The B.B.C. is considering the erection of a high-powered broadcasting station near London, with the object of enabling near and distant listeners to receive radio entertainment with cheap crystal sets. The new station is expected to be about sixteen times more powerful than the existing stations, permitting crystal sets to receive clearly at one hundred miles or more range, on a wave-length of 1600 metres.

Two huge chimney stacks will support the aerial of the new relay station at Plymouth, which will be transmitting at an early date. Directly this station is opened, a relay station will be installed at Edinburgh. Three others may follow—one midway between Leeds and Bradford, another at Liverpool, and one at Hull.

Commencing on Monday, Feb. 25, "2LO" London will broadcast a concert daily between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m.

We have wondered often why luncheon-hour broadcasts were not introduced months ago. Formerly a radio concert was available in the morning from 11.30 to 12.30; but this was abandoned when the daily programme was arranged to commence at

3.30 p.m. Many thousands of business people are able to spare part of the luncheon interval to inspect and buy apparatus from the numerous "wireless" shops, and the new arrangement should be of great help both to radio customers and to the trade. In many industrial concerns where the welfare of the employees is studied, radio receiving-sets are being installed, and the luncheon-hour concerts should be of considerable value in brightening the lives of many workers. W. H. S.



ORIGIN OF THE SIX "TICKS" HEARD BY THOUSANDS OF RADIO LISTENERS EVERY DAY: THE MEAN TIME CLOCK AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

Correct time is transmitted simultaneously from all British broadcasting stations every night, enabling listeners in all parts of the country to keep accurate their clocks and watches. Five "ticks" are heard representing the five seconds preceding 3.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. mean time; the actual half-hour being indicated by a sixth "tick."—[Photograph by Topical.]

broadcasting stations are completed, relayed U.S.A. broadcasts are likely to be transmitted weekly, either between 10 and 11 p.m. or 11 and 12 p.m. It is quite possible that broadcasts from as far as Los Angeles, California, will be intercepted and relayed to British listeners.

Recently a broadcast concert from the Californian station was picked up in New York and re-broadcast from there. In turn, the re-transmission was

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BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY



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AN EASY FIRST

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR

Fuel Prices. What would have happened, I wonder, if the community had wakened one morning to find that the price of bread, without the slightest warning and in face of denials that any rise was contemplated, had been raised by

their satisfied owners are now strong adherents to the claims of the air-cooled twin.

From the time of its introduction to May 1923, the B.S.A. "10" had in open competitions and reliability trials won 19 cups and special awards for the best car performance; 22 gold medals and many other awards.

Since then, during the past three months, 2 best-car performance awards, 2 silver cups and 2 gold medals have been added to the collection; and in twelve formula events the B.S.A. has occupied first place 6 times, second place 3 times, and third place 3 times.

When several cars are entered there is always the prospect of one getting through successfully; the value of B.S.A. successes is, however, emphasised by the fact that never more than one car is entered in any event or trial.

R.A.C. Officially Appointed Motor Schools.

The Club has issued its list of officially appointed schools for instruction on motoring. The number of these schools is fourteen, and the districts covered include such important centres as London, Cardiff, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Manchester, Brighton,

Bournemouth, and Norwich. A certificate of appointment is given to a school only after the most careful investigation, and is issued only for the current year. It is withdrawn, or is not renewed, in any case where the tuition is not properly or honestly given, or for any form of misconduct. Examinations are held regularly by the Club of aspirants to the Club's driving certificate. These examinations have been well attended during the past year. The total number of candidates was 1064, of whom 10 per cent. were women. This proportion is very different from that obtaining during the war years, when the percentage of women

was 90. The Club's driving certificate is becoming more and more a necessity to aspirants for public service licenses. It is demanded by the licensing authorities in such towns as Portsmouth, Bradford, Leeds, Nottingham, Margate and Folkestone.

To Motorists on the Oxford Road.

The County Surveyor of Oxford has informed the R.A.C. that, owing to the necessity of carrying out somewhat extensive strengthening operations to the Dorchester Bridge, Reading-Oxford main road, it will be necessary to close a portion of the bridge to traffic for a considerable period, commencing this week. It would only be possible to allow 8 ft. 6 in. of roadway for traffic, and motorists would therefore be well advised to drive with caution. Warning notices will, of course, be displayed in the vicinity of the bridge, and the barricades will be lighted and watched.

[Continued overleaf.]



A CAR THAT HAS AROUSED MUCH INTEREST IN INDIAN MOTORING CIRCLES: A 20-H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE OUTSIDE THE PALACE GATES AT MYSORE.

The arrival in India of the smaller Rolls-Royce has made a stir in motoring circles there. The Maharajah of Mysore has already a fleet of Rolls-Royce cars.

twenty-five per cent.? Something very nearly akin to revolution would have resulted if the Government of the day had not acted immediately and ruthlessly. Yet the oil rings have raised the price of motor fuel by just about this percentage and nothing has happened except that those most concerned have grumbled, and now everybody is reconciled—most of all, the oil combines. Surely the time has come for Government action to restrain these wild variations in the price of a commodity essential to the national transport.

The Successful B.S.A. Since the officially observed R.A.C. Trial over a distance of 5000 miles focussed attention on the outstanding reliability of the B.S.A. 10-h.p. car, quite a large number of these have been sold, and many of



THE LILLIPUT AND BROBDINGNAG OF MOTORDOM: AN INCH-TO-THE-FOOT MODEL OF A 40-H.P. LANCHESTER, BUILT FOR THE QUEEN'S DOLLS' HOUSE, ON THE BONNET OF A FULL-SIZED LANCHESTER CAR.

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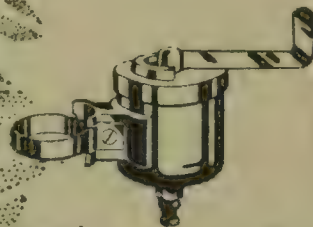
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*(Continued.)***A Well-Merited Fine.**

An Associate-Member of the R.A.C. had an unpleasant experience when motoring on the Oldham Road, Failsworth, recently. As he was passing a motor lorry, the driver took objection to his head-lights, and threw some heavy pieces of coal at him. The motorist informed the police of the incident, and the sequel occurred subsequently in the Manchester Police Court, when the driver was smartly fined for the offence. The thanks of all car-owners are due to the R.A.C. member for his prompt action in this matter.

The Small-Car Trial.

The regulations for the proposed

Small-Car Trial, under the control of the R.A.C., have not yet been issued, so that it is possibly not out of order to express the hope that the technical advisers of the club will make the conditions rather more comprehensive than they have been in the past. I think we can take the question of reliability as read. As a matter of fact, there is really no need for a trial at all if the single purpose be to discover whether or not the average small car is capable of running for a thousand miles without breaking down. Every modern car will do that, if we accept it that such an untoward incident as a choked jet or a bad sparking-plug cannot really be counted against the general reliability of the car. But there are many points of difference between the good small car and the merely indifferent vehicle which cannot be assessed in terms of reliability. For instance, there is the all-important matter of brakes. All cars have brakes, but by no means all have brakes that come up to the standard of what brakes ought to be. Unfortunately, when cars are built down to a price, it is the braking system which is one of the first features to come in for a stroke of the axe. The drums are too small and the shoes too narrow for efficiency, and so we get a poor

result. Suspension is another feature which differs widely in the good car and the cheap. Some makers of standardised cars are content to go on year after year with a system which is bad because they simply cannot afford to alter the design. Such cars ought to be penalised under the regulations.

gate, the only certain method being to push it into the central position and then to reach down and knock it over by main force. By the end of the week the side and back of my right hand were swollen and bruised in a manner which made it almost impossible to use the hand for a fortnight.

Yet no account was taken of a serious fault like this, and the car was adjudged, as I say, one of the best of the class. It is for such a defect as this that I think the R.A.C. should legislate in the coming Trial.

Rover "Eight." The Rover Company,

Ltd., write me as follows: "We are just completing the purchase of a further few thousand sets of our 8-h.p. Rover car, and the prices are so far against us that from the beginning of April next we are unfortunately compelled to raise the price from £145 to £160, for the two and four-seater 8-h.p. Rover cars. At the beginning of our financial year—i.e., August last—we anticipated that our purchases and commitments would see us practically through this year without any increase in price; but the demand has so greatly exceeded expectations that we are having to order further supplies with the above result."



ON THE ROAD IN NIGERIA: MRS. A. C. BARNES WITH HER 8-H.P. ROVER CAR AMIDST TROPICAL SCENERY.

According to its owner, the performance of this car in Nigeria has "exploded the theory that air-cooled engines are unsuitable for the tropics."

Again, controls and the method of operating the change-speed gear should be taken into account. Yet in previous trials no notice has been taken of these important features. In the Small-Car Trial of 1914 I drove a car which was generally considered to be one of the best of its time. The gear-box was mounted in a sub-frame, with the quadrant on the main chassis member. The flexing of the frame on the bad roads over which the Trial was conducted made it almost impossible to get the lever across the

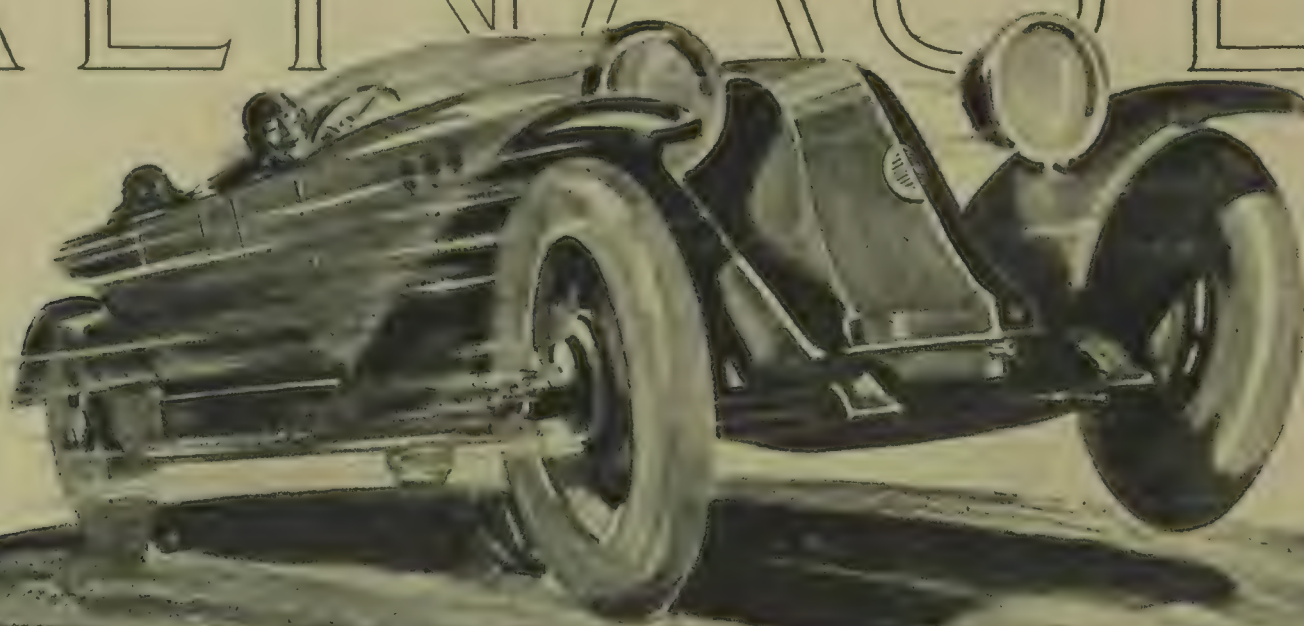
Dunlops in Scotland.

At motor exhibitions it is the usual practice

to take a census of the various tyres fitted to exhibited vehicles. From the census of tyres taken at the Scottish Motor Show, it emerges that, of the pneumatic tyres fitted to British cars, 95 per cent. were Dunlop. Another interesting fact revealed by the same census is that Dunlop wheels fitted to exhibited cars represent a total exceeding that of any three other makes combined. These interesting figures indicate that the car-manufacturers are not far behind in acting upon that wise counsel—Buy British tyres.

W. W.

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KEEN motorists are invited to investigate the Renault 17.9, 26.9, and 45 h.p. Cars. Because of their road-worthiness, light steering and powerful brakes, these Renault Cars are wonderfully safe at the highest speeds. Acceleration in the Renault is amazing. All these models, and the 13.9 Renault, are fitted with *Four-Wheel Brakes*.

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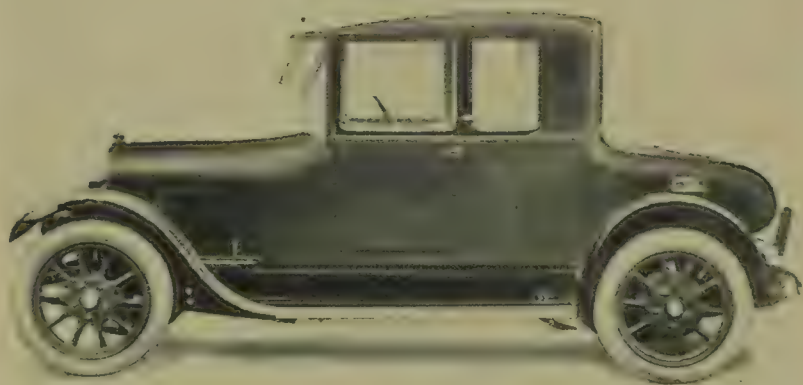
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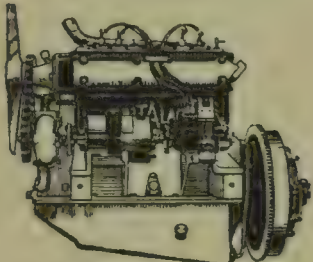


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In these days of high taxation and inflated prices not only must the first cost be considered, but also the running and maintenance expense. The ITALA is reasonable in first cost and the running and upkeep expense compares favourably with any other make.

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Other models 15/20 h.p. and 17/30 h.p., and all types of coachwork.

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G. B. M., October, 1923.

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H. H. G., August, 1923.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 15, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

G L LKEMAN (Camberley).—Although making a special exception in your case, we must emphasise our rule that letters can only be answered through the medium of this column.

D P GRANNIOU (Athens).—In your solution of No. 3921 you have overlooked the defence of: 1. —, Q to B 2nd (ch).

J F BUNTING (Secane).—We congratulate you on learning your lesson so thoroughly that you have successfully evaded the perils of both Nos. 3921 and 3922.

J M K LUPTON (Richmond).—Thanks for amended problem, which we trust to find all right. If we have not already given you credit for No. 3921, we will do so in our next issue.

J T FLETSIOS (Narayanganj, Dacca, India).—We regret to find your problem is too elementary in type for our purpose. The key move, shutting off Black's one chance of escape, has nothing to commend it.

W BOTOSKY (U.S. Veterans' Hospital, New Haven, Conn.).—Your letter touches us, and it is something to know we can give periods of pleasure and interest to a sufferer like yourself. You have made a gallant effort to solve our problems, but it is evident that you are not yet experienced at the game. In No. 3921, you are the victim of a pitfall into which many of our solvers have fallen; and in the special problems you must compare the solutions you send with those we published.

THE CORTLAND CHESS AND CHECKER CLUB (Y.M.C.A., Cortland, N.Y.).—Our limited space prevents us giving any further answer to your letter than to offer this advice—that in all things you should play the game.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the Scottish Chess Association at Dundee, between Dr. R. C. McDONALD and Mr. C. B. HEATH.

(Ruy Lopez Opening.)

WHITE (Dr. McD.) BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th B to B 4th

By this and his next move, Black gives evidence he will not be content to act on the defensive; but he is taking a line of play that most authorities regard as very hazardous.

4. P to B 3rd P to B 4th
5. Castles P takes P
6. B takes Kt Q P takes B
7. Kt takes P Kt to B 3rd

Now Black seems to have the better of the opening, and by his command presently of the K B file, with his Castled Rook will secure a material advantage.

8. P to Q 4th P takes P (en pas)
9. Kt takes P B to K 2nd
10. R to K sq Castles
11. Q to Kt 3 (ch) K to R sq
12. Kt to K 5th Kt to Q 4th
13. P to Q B 4th Kt to B 3rd
14. Kt to Q B 3rd

If P to B 5th, the Black Kt comes back to Q 4th, and the position is not much changed.

15. B to K 3rd B takes B
16. R takes B Kt to Kt 5th
17. Q R to Q 1st

A most interesting situation now arises. White clearly invites what follows; but his analysis does not go deep enough, as the

WHITE (Dr. McD.) BLACK (Mr. H.)
sequel will show. His proper reply was the obvious Kt takes Kt.
17. Q to R 5th
18. Kt to Kt 6 (ch) P takes Kt
19. R to R 3rd Q takes R
20. P takes Q

He has thus won his opponent's Queen at the apparent cost of two pieces, but in reality has paid a much higher price. His King is left so situated that the most now to be expected is a draw.

21. Q to R 3rd Kt takes P
22. K to Kt 2nd Kt to B 5th (ch)
23. K to R sq B to R 6th
24. Q to K 7th
Kt to K 2nd affords the best chance of a draw.

25. Q to R 4th (ch) R to K sq
26. K to Kt sq R to Kt sq
27. Q to Kt 3rd R to K 7th
28. K to R sq B to Kt 7th (ch)
29. K to Kt sq Kt to R 6th (ch)
A clever combination which more than regains his lost material, and leaves him two Pawns ahead for the ending.

30. Q takes Kt B takes Q
31. Kt takes R B to Kt 5th
32. R to Q 8th (ch) K to B 2nd
33. Kt to Kt 3rd R to Q 3rd
34. R takes R P takes R
Black has now a won game, and by his success obtained the championship of Scotland.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3918 received from R W Hill (Melbourne); of No. 3921 from J T Bunting (Secane, Pa., U.S.A.); of No. 3922 from D G Granniou (Athens) and J T Bunting (Secane); and of No. 3923 from A Edmeston (Worsley), H W Satow (Bangor), R B Pearce (Happisburgh), R L Salisbury White (Birstal), W Stranganan Hill (Palmerston), L H Luck (Southsea), B Haughton (Waterford), H Burgess (St. Leonard's-on-Sea), F Mitloschner (Czechoslovakia), J M K Lupton (Richmond) and F Francis (Cheltenham).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3924 received from H Grasett Baldwin (Farnham), H W Satow (Bangor), L W Cafferata (Farnham), H Burgess (St. Leonard's-on-Sea), C H Watson (Masham), J P Smith (Cricklewood), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), C B S (Canterbury), W M Powell (Ledbury), J Hunter (Leicester), E G B Barlow (Bournemouth), J M K Lupton (Richmond), E J Gibbs (East Ham), Rev. W Scott (Elgin), R B Pearce (Happisburgh), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter) and S Caldwell (Hove).

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 3923.

WHITE BLACK
1. B to Q 6th Anything.
2. Mates accordingly.

A charming vehicle for the conveyance of good wishes and kindly feelings from the Antipodes. The mates are as interesting as they are various.

PROBLEM No. 3925.—By A. M. SPARKE.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

An International Tournament is in course of arrangement, to be held in New York about the middle of March. Twelve competitors, selected from the foremost players in the world, are invited to meet in a double-round contest, in which the first prize is fixed at 1500 dols. Capablanca, Alechin, Rubinstein, and Marshall are, naturally, amongst the chosen, and the compliment is paid Sir George Thomas of including him with the others.

The latest issue of the British Chess Correspondence Association's magazine records a most successful year's existence, and looks forward hopefully to further progress. Over 1000 games were arranged during 1923, and it is expected that that number will be largely exceeded in 1924. New members are cordially invited to join, and as players are classified according to strength, the most modest self-estimate of ability need restrain no one from entering. Applications should be made to Mr. H. E. Matthews, Hon. Secretary, 37, Anson Street, Monton, Eccles, Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO inaugurate the Trilby Fund in aid of the "Silver Crusade," a national organisation to help all British charities and hospitals, a matinée is to be held on Friday, Feb. 29, at 2.30, at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Princess Beatrice and Princess Alice Countess of Athlone are Joint Chairmen of the High Council, and the Duchess of Norfolk is vice-Chairman. The matinée programme includes the production of a new Spanish opera entitled "Chiquita," by Wilfred and Edith Eyre, in which Viscount Campden (Mr. Eyre's brother-in-law) is appearing. Mme. Lydia Kyasht is producing an act from a Tchaikovsky ballet, and herself appearing as *première danseuse*. Another special attraction will be the super-film "Trilby," which will be given for the first time at this matinée. Among those who have arranged to bring parties are the Belgian, Italian, and Japanese Ambassadors, and many other distinguished people. Tickets and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, "Silver Crusade," 58, Victoria Street, S.W. (Telephone: Victoria 6863), or the Box Office, Covent Garden.

Nearly 4000 clubs at home and abroad, including 1750 golf clubs, are specified in the 1924 edition of "Clubs" (Spottiswoode, Ballantyne, and Co.; 7s. 6d. net), a useful little reference book edited by Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh. It gives in tabular form, concerning each club in the list, the address, name of secretary, date of foundation, number of members, subscription, and concise remarks on special features.

The opening of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new house at 17, Cavendish Square, W.—until recently the residence of the Earl of Bessborough—is one more instance of the readjustment of old businesses to modern progress. It marks a distinct era in the records of this old-established firm, and of the history of piano-making in this country. Since the 'forties, John Brinsmead has been widely known as the "Father of the Pianoforte Trade," a title willingly accorded him as a rightful due by all who knew his work. The innumerable inventions, patents, and improvements with which his name is associated revolutionised piano-building. Since 1851, Brinsmead pianos have gained the highest honours at the principal international exhibitions, and have been supplied to practically every Royal House. By the world's supreme artistes, from Rubinstein to Mark Hambourg, and from Sims Reeves and Adelina Patti to the greatest singers and violinists of to-day, Brinsmead pianos have been acclaimed as "matchless."

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From the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

8th June, 1923



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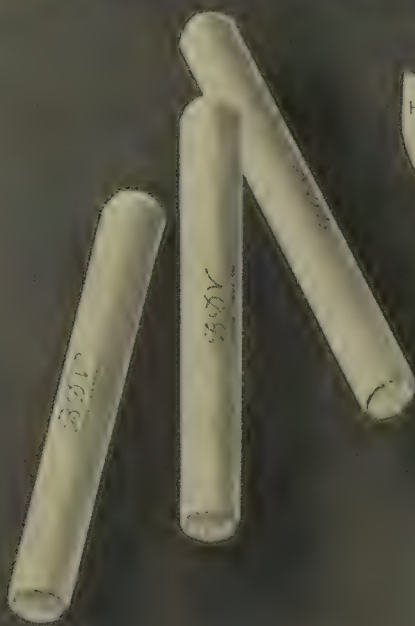
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dark about that big house of his in Surrey, but, you are to suppose, has never wanted to see what it was like. John's name is a power in the financial world; he is credited with wonderful business keenness, and yet he never reckons with the possibility that his wife might see his portrait in the picture papers, and through them be kept posted up in all his transactions. She is made to reserve her little joke of informing him how much she knows until a rival magnate tries to blackmail him by threatening to reveal at the cottage this double life of his; and then, if you please, after foiling the plot, Janet tells the husband who has played such a trick on her that she is quite content to go on living with him in the old way. Are Savoy playgoers prepared to make-believe to this extravagant extent? Will they find the heroine's springing of her joke—which certainly makes a telling as well as amusing scene—sufficient compensation for a tiresome second act? We shall see.

Mr. Ian Fleming and Miss Mona Harrison try pleasantly enough to put some character into the two leading figures; Mr. Horace Hodges contributes a neat

sketch of an old fisherman; Mr. Leon M. Lion plays a peer's part on eccentric lines; and Miss Mary Jerrold, as a "sweet" old lady, repeats a now familiar performance.

In the last competition of the year 1923 promoted by the Royal Automobile Club of Australia, a two days' reliability tour from Sydney to Bathurst and back, 253 miles, Mr. W. M. Walker with his 30-98 h.p. Vauxhall secured in class B full marks and first place in the hill-climbing, fuel-consumption, and reliability tests.

It would be a good deal below the mark to describe the sumptuous "Carnet des Mois" issued by the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée railway as a "guide book," although it is akin to the higher order of such publications. More correctly it might be called a colour book of travel, with special reference to that particular line, but it ranges beyond France into the Riviera, Morocco, Tunis, and Syria. Preceding the actual calendar, giving two days to a page, there is a large amount of delightful literary and pictorial matter, to which many well-known writers and artists have contributed. Thus M. Maeterlinck writes on "Summer at Nice," and M. Henri Lavedan, of the Académie Française, on "The Eternal Youth of the South." Further, at the beginning of each month there is an article on its appropriate attractions. January, for example, is ushered in by one about "Centres of Winter Sport," February by "The Shores of the Riviera," and March by a note on the trip from Marseilles to North Africa. All the letterpress is in French. The illustrations, which are excellent in quality and lavish in quantity,



FOUND FOR THE QUEEN AFTER TWELVE YEARS' SEARCH: A HISTORIC DERBY CHINA GROUP OF GEORGE III. AND QUEEN CHARLOTTE, WITH THEIR CHILDREN, MODELLED IN 1772 BY JOHN BACON, R.A., FROM THE PAINTING BY JOHANN ZOFFANY.

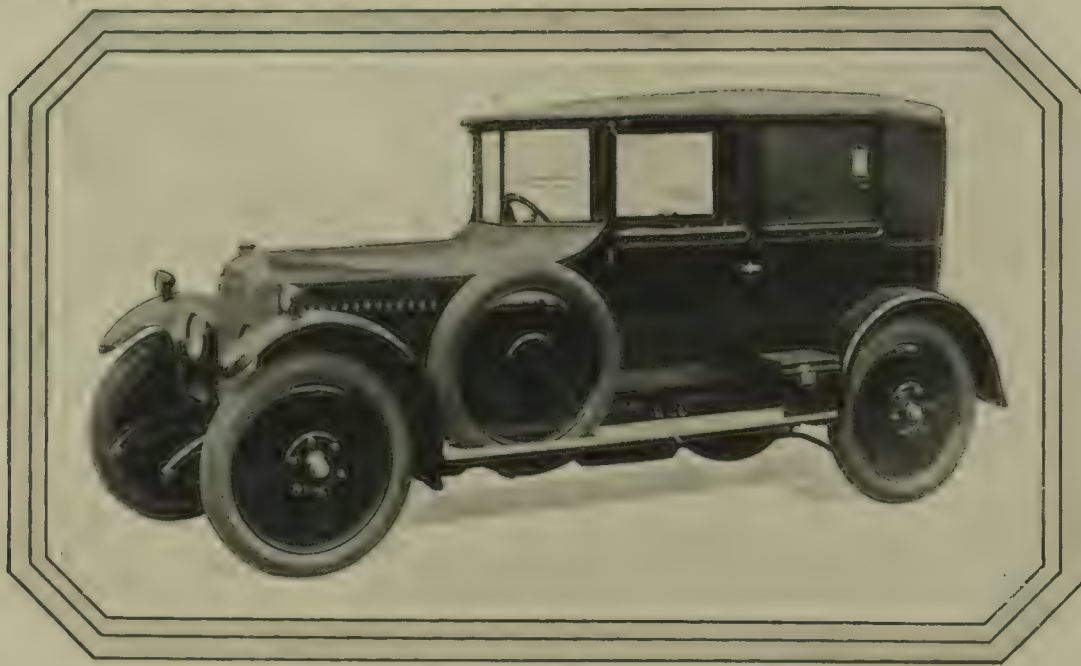
Twelve years ago the Queen commissioned Mr. Albert Amor, the antiquary, to purchase for her an old Derby china group modelled in 1772 from the painting by Johann Zoffany of George III. and Queen Charlotte with their children. As the china models were mentioned in historical documents, her Majesty assumed that they still existed, and Mr. Amor recently discovered them, quite by chance, to her great delight. The figures are (from left to right), in the left group: Princes William (William IV.), George (George IV.), Frederick (Duke of York), and Edward (Duke of Kent); (centre) King George III.; (right group) Queen Charlotte with the Princess Royal and Prince Augusta (on her knee). [Photograph by L.N.A.]

hero of Mr. Norman Macowan's artless story, "Lord o' Creation." For reasons that can only be described as ridiculously romantic, he marries a Scots peasant lass, pretending to be of her class, and assuming the dialect of that class. In the intervals left by business, he lives with her in a cottage of the fisherman's sort for close on sixteen years, and there are brought up his three children. Janet, the wife, being no fool, and not so very unlike Maggie Wylie, has in process of time penetrated her masterful husband's secret; she knows quite well the meaning of his journeys and absences—how she must have chuckled over his lies about his voyages!—she is not in the



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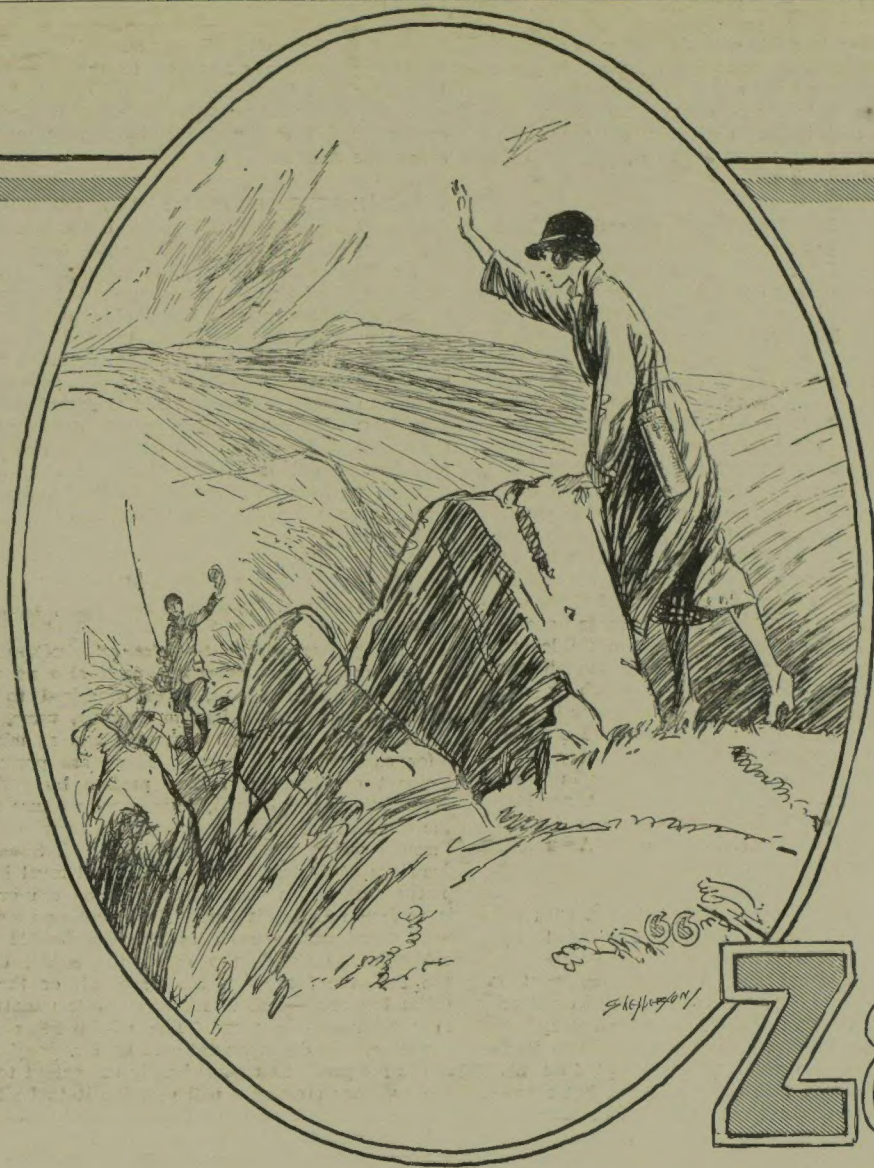
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A BIRD IN A STORM. By E. MARIA ALBANESI. (Collins; 7s. 6d. net.)

Mme. Albanesi's new novel is a moving story of love and of a marriage wrecked, for a time, by misunderstandings due to the wife's misplaced faith in a false friend. It is at the same time an indictment of the ultra-modern young woman, and the bad use she is apt to make of her freedom. Two types are contrasted—the one (Joyce) a rich, worldly and self-indulgent Society girl, and the other (Anne) an orphaned school friend from the country, whom Joyce describes as "a funny little mousey person . . . very old-fashioned and plain." A certain young man in the Foreign Office, however, does not find Anne plain, and thence arises jealousy, finding expression in an anonymous letter. But the main source of trouble is an oath of secrecy which Joyce imposes on Anne, whom she has used as an innocent go-between in shady transactions. Anne's faithful observance of this oath shatters her happiness and exposes her to be swept hither and thither like "a bird in a storm." The author, it will be recalled, is the mother of that much-mourned young actress, the late Miss Meggie Albanesi.

RARE LUCK. By W. PETT RIDGE. (Methuen; 7s. 6d. net.)

What young City clerk is there who has never thought how splendid it would be to come into a fortune, and dreamed of the wonderful things he would do when he got it. The sudden and unexpected realisation of such a dream is the idea of Mr. Pett Ridge's new story. The fortunate recipient is employed in an insurance broker's office in Change Alley, and is on the point of sailing for Shanghai, to represent his firm there, when the great news is brought to him at Euston by an agitated grandfather in dressing-gown and slippers. It will be perceived that humour, as might be expected, is not lacking in the narrative. Mr. Pett Ridge knows his London through and through, and he describes the experiences of the new-made young Croesus in his most genial vein. The story opens on the original Armistice Day, but the pivotal event occurs some years later, so that everything is right up to date.

THE RUNAGATE. By CECIL CHAMPAIN LOWIS. (Jonathan Cape; 7s. 6d. net.)

This is a story of the 'eighties, and tells how two young men left England for the East in peculiar circumstances, after an accident in a commandeered carriage, pursuit by police, and the assumption by one of the other's name in order to escape detection. The rest of the scene is laid in Burma, in the days of the downfall of King Theebaw. The fortunes of the two adventurers, who had gone out to engage in forestry, are once more inter-connected, and they find themselves involved in events on the fringe of

the Burmese War, and in fights with dacoits, with a tragic result. A young woman becomes an influence in their lives, tending at first to re-unite and then to separate them, and, finally, each man, in his own way, "makes good." The author, we are told, is the "authentic contemporary" of the characters whose careers he describes, and his book has a genuine air of actuality.

CAPITOL HILL. By HARVEY FERGUSON. (John Lane, The Bodley Head; 7s. 6d. net.)

It is good that British readers should know something of Washington, the political heart of the great Western Republic which, hand-in-hand with the British Empire, might control the world. Mr. Ferguson sets out to tell them what life in Washington is like, and those who have not been there must take his record on trust. It is at least vivid and entertaining, nor is it by any means entirely political. That much will be manifest from the opening scene, which brings a young man and woman together in circumstances that recall the frankness of Guy de Maupassant. This young man, through whose eyes life around the Capitol is seen, meets several other young women in the course of the book, before he makes his final choice. His career is typical of what success in life means to an "average sensual man" in the United States. A foil to him is his idealist literary friend (the real exponent, we guess, of the author's view), who has written a novel—"a picture of life in Washington to-day; a full-length portrait of Democracy in action—of this magnificent explosion of misdirected human energy which is our capital." The portrait is not a flattering one, nor is that of the patriot who gave the city its name. "He never worked half as hard being the father of his country as he did taking land away from homesteaders over in West Virginia. . . . By way of recreation he fought roosters and drank corn liquor. He had a red nose and sang hymns and liked nigger wenches." It is well that an American, and not a Briton, ventured to write thus.

THE BEST POEMS OF 1923. Selected, and with an INTRODUCTION, by THOMAS MOULT. Decorated by PHILIP HAGREEN. (Jonathan Cape; 6s. net.)

"The poets of England and America," writes the compiler in his introduction, "are being assembled together for almost the first time in English literary history"—not quite the first, as he previously collected "The Best Poems of 1922." He is careful to point out that his anthology is not concerned with books of verse, but represents his own estimate of what were the best poems published in English and American periodicals during the twelve months from January to December, 1923. On the English side the volume includes, among other pieces, Thomas Hardy's lines "On the Portrait of a Woman About to be Hanged" (from the *London Mercury* of February 1923); Lord Dunsany's "A Song of Wandering"; Edith

Sitwell's "Daphne"; W. H. Davies' "The Rainbow"; Laurence Binyon's "Hearken to the Hammers"; and Lady Margaret Sackville's "Three Epitaphs." The many American contributions afford British readers a welcome opportunity of discovering the trend of modern poetry across the Atlantic.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL: ITS BUILDINGS AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS. By LAURENCE E. TANNER. M.A. (Philip Allan; 7s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Tanner's delightful little book, with its interesting records and admirable photographs, will appeal not only to all Westminster boys and "old boys," but to every Londoner who takes a pride in the historic school under the shadow of the Abbey. Its annals reach back to the fourteenth century, and it owes its being, as it exists to-day, largely to Queen Elizabeth, who is regarded as the chief Foundress. The author, who is now a history master at the school, and was born and bred in its precincts, is well qualified to tell its ancient story. Among many other matters, we hear all about Dr. Busby (1606-95), the grim Headmaster, the Westminster Play, and the famous "pancake greaze."

BOGEY BEASTS. Pictures and Verses by SIME; Music by HOLBROOKE. (Goodwin and Tabb, Ltd., 34, Percy Street, W.1; 10s. 6d.)

Taking Horace's hint—*dulce est desipere in loco*—a famous artist, who proves himself also no mean poet, and a famous musician, have conspired to produce a delicious whimsical fantasy in drawing, verse, and music, containing 15 drawings, 15 poems, and 15 musical pieces "for children of all ages." There are portraits of the eminent collaborators and a preface by "The Nunk" (one of the bogey beasts), wherein we venture to recognise the hand of the poet-illustrator. Those who are familiar, through our pages, with Mr. Sidney H. Sime's masterly drawings of fantastic imagination, will revel in his comic pictures of beasts that never were on sea or land. He is as fertile as Lewis Carroll in inventing weird creatures with weird names—such as the Gorobobble (*alias* Gorrobobl), the Caush, the Zoom, the Snide, the Snaitch, the Pst, the Moonijim, the Prapsnot, or the Iffysaurus (*alias* Iffysoros)—and in recording their unnatural history in mock-romantic verse. The whole thing is priceless nonsense, and defies quotation. Of Mr. Josef Holbrooke's music the present writer is hardly competent to speak, but the ordinary strummer will perceive it to be tricky, and for the most part probably beyond the range of the average nursery pianist. Only one piece, "The Ta-Ta," is set as a song, with an easy accompaniment: the rest are musical impressions for the piano, designed to convey in sound the "bogeyness" of the various beasts. If this inimitable book is more suited for "children" of mature years than for the little ones, it is none the less welcome for that.

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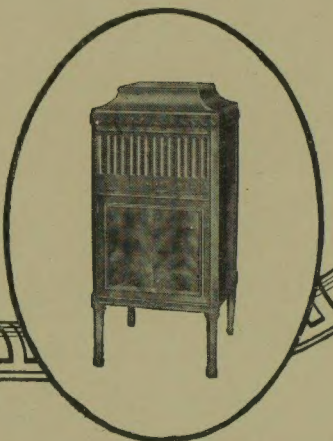
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